

THE
SOUTH CAROLINA
HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL
MAGAZINE

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY THE
SOUTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

EDITED BY
MABEL LOUISE WEBBER

VOLUME XV.



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CHARLESTON, S. C.

1914

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CONTENTS.

Baronies of South Carolina	1
Wilton's Statue of Pitt	18
Register of St. Andrews Parish	39
Order Book of John F. Grimké	51
Historical Notes	60

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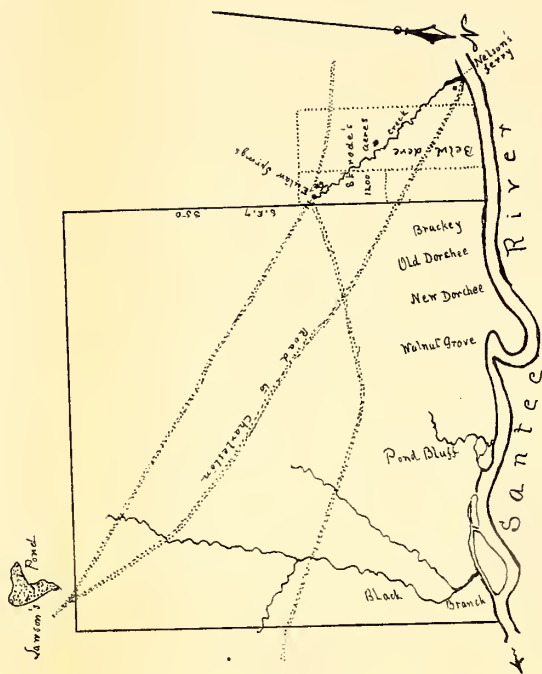
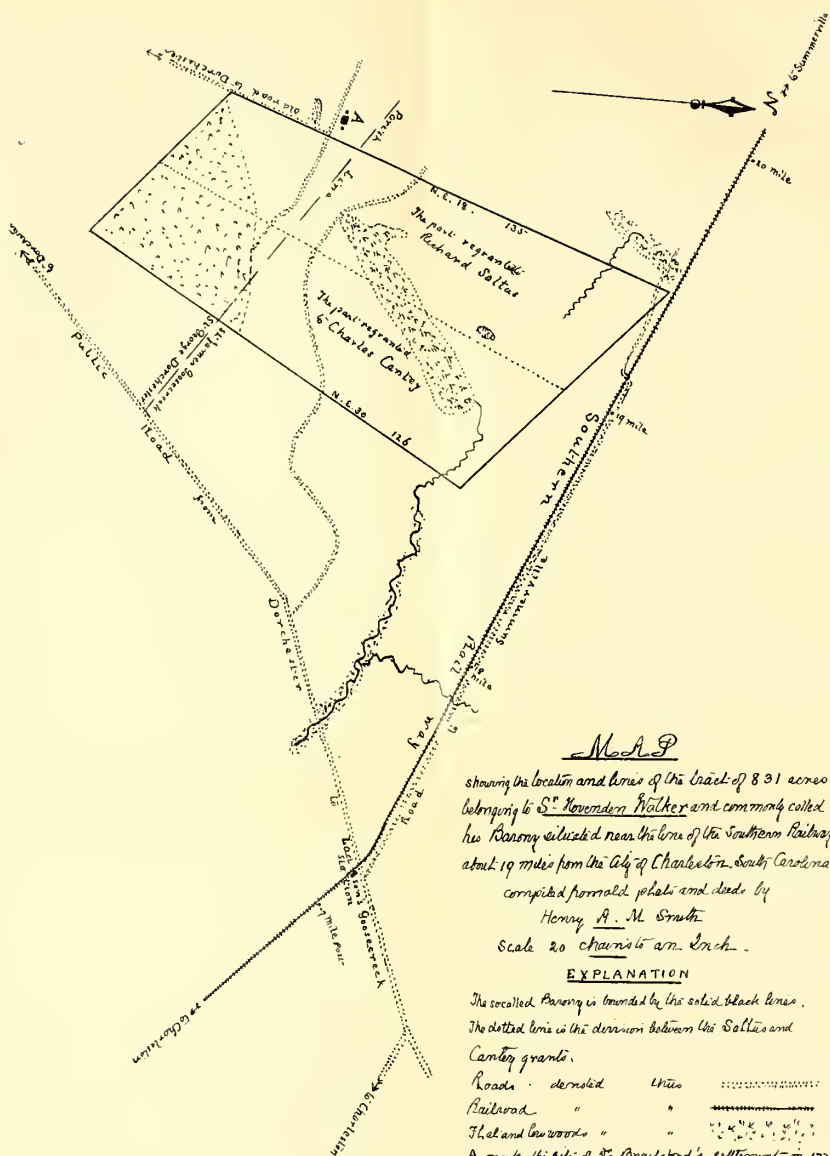
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This map reduced $\frac{1}{3}$

The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine.

VOL XV.

JANUARY, 1914.

No. 1.

THE BARONIES OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

By Henry A. M. Smith.

XI.

RAPHOE BARONY.

On the 16 August, 1698, John Bayley Esq., of Ballinacough, in the County of Tipperary, Ireland, by a patent of that date, was by the Lords Proprietors of Carolina created a Landgrave.¹ The entry in the minutes is "John Bayley Esq. had another Patent for Landgrave granted him being dated y^e 16 of August, 1698, for which he is to pay "£100.0.0 in Ireland."²

This is the first mention of John Bayley in that connection and it does not appear for what service or position the dignity of Landgrave was bestowed upon him. The £100. was not for the dignity which under the fundamental Constitutions was not purchasable and does not appear ever by the Proprietors to have been sold, but was in consideration of the reduced rent at which at that date the Proprietors issued the grants to lands at a quit rent thereon. The name is subsequently variously spelt in the old records, viz:

¹Off: Hist: Com: Book N. C., p. 333.

²Ibid, London MSS. vol. 4, p. 70. His patent as Landgrave in Latin is recorded in Bk. Q., 1685-1712, p. 321.

Bayley, Bayly, Bailey and Baily. The correct spelling seems to have been Bayley, as used in his patent, although the form Bailey is the more common.

The original John Bayley, so far as the record discloses, does not appear to have come to Carolina to take out the lands to which he was entitled under his landgrave's patent. On his death his landgraveship descended to his son and heir of the same name. This last also does not appear to have come to Carolina, but on 9th November, 1722, he executed a power of attorney to one Alexander Trench of Charles Town³ empowering the latter to take possession of and sell and dispose of the lands in Carolina to which the former was entitled under the patent issued to his father.

Trench, if not then living in Charles Town, seems to have soon proceeded there and arranged to have surveyed out and to dispose of the lands. The method pursued by him in so doing seems to have been unique as practiced by him and by the second Landgrave, Bellinger. The patent as Landgrave entitled the holder to four baronies of 12,000 acres each, or 48,000 acres in all. The course pursued under the instructions of the Proprietors from the settlement of the colony was that in all such cases an application was to be made for a grant and a specific grant made before the applicant became entitled to the land, i.e. the party holding a patent, or receipt, or certificate, entitling him to a grant made application to the council for a grant. Thereupon a warrant was issued to the Surveyor General to survey for the applicant out of land not already granted the acreage for which he applied. The Surveyor General having surveyed the land made a plat with his certificate of survey annexed and a grant was then issued to the applicant by the Governor and the deputies of the Proprietors for the land described in the plat and certificate.

Copies of the plat and certificate were kept in the records of the Surveyor General's office.

Alexander Trench does not seem to have followed this course. He would have a parcel of land surveyed out for an intending purchaser from him and then

³M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. D., p. 163.

annex the plat to a deed of conveyance direct from himself as attorney for John Bayley to the purchaser as made for land to which Bayley was entitled under his patent. No direct grant from the Lords Proprietors would thus appear for that specific parcel of land.

Trench probably returned copies of all plats surveyed for him to the Surveyor General's office so as to keep the record and prevent double grants of the same land. As most of the old records of such plats prior to 1732 have apparently been destroyed—at least they are not to be found among the State records in Columbia—it cannot be ascertained definitely whether Trench did so or not; but as copies of a number of the plats made for him in this way are scattered throughout some of the old record books, it would appear probable that he did.

The consequence has been that titles originating from John Bayley cannot be traced back to a definite grant. They commence with a deed of conveyance from Trench, as Attorney for Bayley, and not being listed or indexed as granted, it is most difficult at times to go back to the first holder. The only other case in which to the ascertainment of this writer the same course was followed to any extent is that of Landgrave Edmund Bellinger with this difference, that Landgrave Bellinger seems to have had the lands surveyed out and platted for himself and in his own name, whereas in the majority of cases Trench would apparently bargain off so much land to a third person, have it surveyed and then convey the land surveyed to the party.

Exactly, therefore, when the Raphoe Barony was surveyed out cannot be ascertained.

There is no grant for it on record. The plats of the date at which it was probably laid out are not now to be found in Columbia. The writer has seen a copy of an old plat, apparently in the handwriting of Joseph Purcell, a surveyor of excellent standing in the low country at the end of the 18th and beginning of the 19th centuries. This plat is described as "Copy of a plan of Raphoe Barony on Santee River from a plat on parchment taken June 1803" and is endorsed "Plan of Raphoe Barony belonging to John Baylie Landgrave." It is a matter of speculation whether the

name Raphoe is of Indian origin. The ending "e" or "oe" would so indicate, but it may be after some Irish or other locality.

The plat annexed to this article is made from the old copy plat above referred to.

The record does not disclose any transfer of this Barony from John Bayley. Trench died about 1731 or 1732, or in that neighbourhood.

After Trench's death the Barony seems to have been abandoned. At least no transfer or disposition of it can be found on the record by John Bayley or any one claiming under him.

Previous to the laying out of the Barony the land to the West had been granted. On 15 September, 1705⁴ there had been issued to John Strode (or Stroud) three grants for 400 acres each, all adjacent and situate on the South side of the Santee river, forming a solid body of land of 1,200 acres. On the easternmost of these grants was the large spring, then and ever since known as "Eutaw Springs." On the old plat it is spelt "Hutaw." Strode was the son of a John Strode of Barbadoes, who had taken an interested part in the settlement of the Province. As early as 1695 a grant for 500 acres⁵ had been made to John Strode on a swamp or stream flowing into the head of Appee Bee or Fosters creek. To that he had added by grant and purchase until he had acquired an estate of about 1,600 acres. Strode seems to have died in the province, leaving a widow, Susannah, who later, certainly during or prior to 1712, married the Honorable James Kinloch, son of Sir Francis Kinloch Bart: of Gilmerton in East Lothian, Scotland. Through proceedings for the settlement of Strode's estate the lands near Fosters' creek as well as those on Santee river passed to James Kinloch, who on 26 Decr, 1749,⁶ conveyed 200 acres, the Southern half of the Easternmost grant of 400 acres, to Margaret O'Neal. Upon the part so conveyed was the Eutaw Spring. The tract conveyed is described as bound- ing Southeast and Northeast on lands laid out to "Land-

⁴Off: Secy. State, Grant Bk. 35, p. 480.

⁵Ibid, p. 163.

⁶M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. G. G., p. 27.

grave Trench." The remaining 1,000 acres of the Strode grants, James Kinloch, on 5 February, 1750, conveyed to his son, Francis Kinloch, who on 2 December, 1756, conveyed the remaining 200 acres of the Easternmost Strode grant (the part fronting on the river) to George Austin.⁷

In the deed it is recited that James Kinloch had become entitled to the 1,200 acres, which was bounded East and South by "Trench's Barony called Raphoe or vacant land," and this is the only other mention of the name "Raphoe" on the record that the writer has found. The 200 acres conveyed is described as bounding Northeast "on Trench's "Barony or vacant land."

On 4 May, 1757,⁸ Francis Kinloch conveyed the remaining 800 acres to Thomas Lynch and on 19 April, 1769, Thomas Lynch and Isaac Motte J^r conveyed the 800 acres to Peter Sinkler and James Sinkler. The name of "Belvidere" was given to this tract of 800 acres at a very early date, whether during the ownership of the Kinlochs, Lynch, or the Sinklers, the record does not disclose, but this name it has ever since retained, and the tract has also since remained, as it still does, in the Sinkler family.

During this period the Barony seems to have lain as it were abandoned. In the last deeds of Francis Kinloch it is described as "or vacant land" and new grants were issued for parts of it. As early as 1747 Margaret O'Neal had obtained a grant for 100 acres (afterwards called the Plum Patch) within the Barony lines. Margaret O'Neal, who was the widow of Charles O'Neal, afterwards (in 1753), married James McKelvey,⁹ and James McKelvey took out a number of grants, many of which were for land within the Barony lines. According to certain affidavits on the record¹⁰ both James McKelvey and Margaret O'Neal (who was also born McKelvey) were from a place called Brackey in the Parish of Fermon Magurk in the Barony of Omagh, County Tyrone, Ireland. One of the plantations owned by McKelvey was called Brackey. A number of grants within

⁷Ibid, Bk. B. B., 501.

⁸Ibid, Bk. W. 5, p. 83.

⁹Ibid, Bk. I. No. 7, p. 386.

¹⁰Ibid, C. No. 6, p. 381.

the Barony lines were taken out by others, too numerous for recapitulation, and by 1775 the entire area seems to have been regranted. Francis Kinloch, on 22 Novr., 1760, received a grant within the Barony for 1,000 acres, at a place known as Dawshee or Dorchee, immediately adjacent to the East to the Strode grants, which he subsequently transferred to Tacitus Gaillard.¹¹

The name Raphoe seems to have disappeared, and as many of the new grants included land both within and without the Barony the lines of the Barony as distinctive recognizable lines were disregarded. Exactly what plantations afterwards occupied the area of the Barony it is impossible for the writer to say without more maps than he has found upon the record. Beginning at the line between the Barony and the Eutaw Springs tract and going East, the first plantation on the river was Brackey, on a part of the Francis Kinloch 1,000 acre grant. It belonged for a long time to the McKelvey's, from whom no doubt it received the name. Then followed Dawshee or Dorchee, which seems to have been subdivided into three, viz: Black Jack, Old Dawshee, and New or Little Dawshee. Then came Walnut Grove, a plantation at one time owned by Gabriel Marion and by him devised to his son, Benjamin Marion,¹² and which was afterwards acquired by Capt. Peter Gaillard of the "Rocks" who transferred it to his son, James Gaillard. Then followed "Pond Bluff," the plantation owned by General Francis Marion of the Revolution. To what extent (if at all) the next plantation, "Black Branch," was within the lines the writer cannot indicate. So as to the plantations lying away from the river, the following seem to have been within the Barony lines, viz: Belmont, Blue Hole, Lime-spring, New Mercia, Brush Pond, and Ash Hill. Possibly a portion of "The Rocks," the plantation of Capt. Peter Gaillard of the Revolution was also in part within the Barony, and so also as to "Walworth" plantation. The change of ownership and change of name of much of this property seems to have been quite constant, altho up to 1860

¹¹Ibid, D. No. 3, p. 728.

¹²Prob: Ct. Charleston, Will dated 29 Febr., 1776.

the land was owned by practically the descendants of the same group of families.

The road to the "Congarees" on the old map called the "Charichy" (Cherokee) path ran directly across the Barony to the ferry known as Nelson's ferry, over which the trade to the interior, to the Northwest, passed. It was during the war of the Revolution the highway for the passage of the armed forces of both sides, and it was at the Eutaw Springs (on the Strode grant), near this road, that was fought, in 1781, the battle of Eutaw Springs, which although tactically a repulse to General Greene and the American Army, yet practically ended all British occupation of South Carolina outside of the City of Charleston and its environs. The land within the Barony apparently was excellent and with the cultivation of cotton the section attained to a high degree of material prosperity. As was the case with the rest of the low country of South Carolina the consequence of the war of 1861-1865 was to destroy all this. The accumulations of years of labour were swept away. The whole economic system on which the industry of the country was based was changed and the result has been that the same complete change in the ownership and occupation of the land has taken place.

XII.

THE TOMOTLEY BARONY.

Tomotly, Tomotlee, Timotly, Timotlee, as it is variably spelt, was the name apparently of Indian origin of a locality in Granville (now Beaufort) County. It was in the lands occupied by the Yemassee Indians. After the expulsion of those Indians, consequent upon the Yemassee war of 1715, those lands known as the Yemassee lands became open to settlement.

Edmund Bellinger appears in the Province as early as 1692. He is called "Captain" Edmund Bellinger, possibly was a ship captain, but at any rate stood well with the Lords Proprietors, was in 1697 the deputy of Lord Craven, in 1698

was appointed Surveyor General and was a member of the Grand Council.

In 1698 he assisted the Proprietors in drawing up the fifth (and last) set of Fundamental Constitutions proposed for the government of the Province.¹

By a patent dated 7 May, 1698, he was created a Landgrave. The memorandum on minute is "Capt. Edmund Bellinger had a patent for Landgrave Granted him, being "dated y^e 7th of May, 1698, for which he is to pay £100. in "Carolina."²

This £100. was not as has been erroneously stated in payment for this dignity of Landgrave. That dignity was by the Fundamental Constitutions not purchasable, and so far as this writer knows there is no instance in which it was by the Lords Proprietors attempted to be sold.

It was paid "as a consideration for reducing the rent of "their Lands to ten shillings for one thousand acres."³

Under this patent a barony containing 13,000 acres was laid out in the Yemassee lands and included the savannah or swamp known by the name of Tomotley. When the barony was run out the record does not disclose. It would appear that Edmund Bellinger (both the first and the second Landgrave of that name) followed the plan that has been described in the account of the Raphoe barony as pursued by Alexander Trench, of having the land run out directly under the patent, without applying for any further specific grant therefor.

The first Landgrave died, leaving a will dated 10 October, 1705, whereby he devised all the lands under his patent to his son Thomas, upon whose death the lands descended to his brother, the second Landgrave, Edmund Bellinger.⁴ The latter in his memorial dated 22 May, 1733,⁵ states the whole 13,000 acres as then in a body and as having descended to him from his brother, Thomas. It is thus possible that the 13,000 acres may have been run out by the first Landgrave. The record does not show when the first Landgrave died.

¹Collecⁿ. Hist: Soc: S. C., vol. 1, p. 145.

²Off: Hist: Comⁿ. S. C., London MSS., vol. 4, p. 70.

³Ibid, p. 45.

⁴Off: Hist Comm: Memo Bk. 3, p. 137.

⁵Ibid.

His will is stated to have been dated in 1705. It is not likely that the Barony was run out until after the Yemassee war, and thus unless the first Landgrave lived until that date the Barony was run out under his patent but by either his son, Thomas, or his son, Edmund, most likely the last. (M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. B. B., p. 71.)

The second Landgrave died in 1739, leaving a will stated in the deeds to have been dated 21 Febry, 1739, but which is not now to be found on the record. He left a widow, Elizabeth, the daughter of Shem Butler, and according to a memorial or list filed by her 17 July, 1747,⁶ the barony or 13,000 acres had been disposed of by that time, as follows:

- 500 acres to Edmund Bellinger.
- 1,000 acres to Edmund Bellinger, J^r.
- 1,000 acres to George Bellinger.
- 500 acres to Hon. Charles Pinckney.
- 500 acres to William Elliott.
- 2,000 acres to Henry Hyrne.
- 1,000 acres to Burnaby Bull.
- 1,000 acres to William Bellinger.
- 1,000 acres to M^{rs}. Eliz. Bellinger, his widow.
- 1,000 acres to Elizabeth Bellinger, his daughter.
- 1,000 acres to William Bellinger, J^r.
- 1,000 acres to daughter, Mary Bellinger.
- 50 acres to Church Commissioners for the purpose of a Church.
- 887 acres to Thomas Butler.

12,437

This seems however to be in conflict with other deeds on the record.

On 25 July, 1744,⁷ Elizabeth Bellinger, Widow and Executrix of Landgrave Bellinger, by authority conferred in his Will conveyed to James Deveaux 906 acres on "Tomotly Savannah." This 906 acres, James Deveaux, on 25 January, 1755,⁸ conveyed to Ralph Izard, the grandson of Walter

⁶Ibid, Memo Bk. 7, p. 481.

⁷M. C. O. Charleston, Book A. A., p. 174.

⁸Ibid, Bk. F. F., p. 366.

Izard, the son of Ralph Izard, the immigrant.⁹ Ralph Izard died in February, 1761, leaving the Tomotley plantation to his son, Walter, who at his death in 1788 left it to his brother, Ralph.¹⁰ On the death of this last Ralph Izard, intestate, and the division of his estate, the Tomotley plantation was allotted in 1813 to his daughter, Patience W. B. Izard, afterwards M^{rs}. Eustis,¹¹ who died in 1860 still possessed of it. So that the Tomotley plantation as part of the old barony had been in the Izard family from 1755 to 1860, and in the two families of Bellinger and Izard (save for the 10 years it was held by James Deveaux) from the time it was first laid out until M^{rs}. Eustis' death.

The writer has never found any map of the complete barony of 13,000 acres, nor any collection of maps of adjoining places sufficient to reconstitute the old lines of the barony. The Tomotley plantation was certainly part of it and Sheldon Church appears also to be on the 50 acres part of the barony given or conveyed for the purpose. The house on the Tomotley plantation was destroyed in 1865 by Sherman's invading army. There still remains the old grove of live oaks, one of the finest in the low country of South Carolina.

XIII.

MALLING BARONY.

This so-called barony was really not a barony under the definition of what constituted a barony in South Carolina as explained in the first of these articles on the Baronies of South Carolina.¹ It did not contain 12,000 acres nor was it granted to a Proprietor, a Landgrave, or a Cassique. In the case of Boon's Barony, described in a previous number of this Magazine,² the grant altho' less than 12,000 acres was to a Cassique.

⁹S. C. Hist: & Gen: Mag: vol. 2, p. 233.

¹⁰Ibid, p. 234.

¹¹S. C. Hist. & Gen. Mag., vol. 2, p. 237.

¹Hist: & Geneal: Mag: of S. C., vol. XI, p. 75.

²Ibid, vol. 13, p. 71.

In the present case it was called a barony simply because it was owned by one who seemed to be regarded as a person of such distinction that his holding was styled erroneously a barony.

On September 15, 1705³ there was granted to Jean or John Boisseau a tract of 2,700 acres lying to the Northeast of the grant of 1,800 acres to John Stevens or the settlers of Dorchester.⁴ John Boisseau dying thereafter was survived by his widow, Mary Boisseau, who, about April, 1711, married James Gignilliat "Clarke."⁵ What relation this James Gignilliat bore (if any) to Jean François Gignilliat, the first Swiss to settle in the Province, the writer has never been able to ascertain. From his profession "Clarke" he likely was the minister to the French Huguenot settlement in Goose Creek, of which John Boisseau was one and whose grants and settlements lay near this Boisseau grant.

Boisseau's lands seem to have passed by will to his widow, for after her marriage to Gignilliat her husband and herself proceeded to dispose of and convey the lands. From this tract of 2,700 acres a subdivision of 831 acres was conveyed by James and Mary Gignilliat to Jonathan Fitch and on 25 March, 1716, this tract of 831 acres was by Jonathan Fitch and Ann his wife conveyed to Elizabeth Barrington.⁶

Who Elizabeth Barrington was or what her connection with S^r. Hovenden Walker does not appear on the record, but on the 4 April, 1716, she executed a declaration stating that this tract of 831 acres (together with another tract of 210 acres formerly a separate grant to John Boisseau also conveyed to her by Fitch and wife), had been purchased with the money of S^r. Hovenden Walker and that her name was only used in trust for S^r. Hovenden Walker to whom all the land so purchased belonged.⁷

S^r. Hovenden Walker had had a distinguished career in the English Navy; according to the Dictionary of National

³Off: Secy. of State Grants, vol. 38, p. 507.

⁴S. C. Hist: & Geneal: Mag: vol. 6, p. 70.

⁵Off. Hist. Comⁿ., Bk. 1701-1714, p. 161.

⁶Off. Hist. Comⁿ. Bk. 1714-1717, p. 199.

⁷Ibid.

Biography he was born about 1656, the son of Col. William Walker, of Tankardstown, Queen's County, Ireland, and having entered the navy was captain in 1691, and held successive commands in active service. He was at the battle of Barfleur and in 1696, as Captain of the *Finesight* of 50 guns he beat off two French ships of 60 and 70 guns. In 1698 he was flag captain in the Mediterranean expedition, with local rank as Admiral, and in March, 1710/11 he was made Rear-Admiral of the White, Knighted, and placed in command of the Naval expedition against Quebec. In 1711-12 he was commander-in-chief at Jamaica. His biography adds that "about 1715 in disgust left the "country and settled in South Carolina."

The record above cited shows when and where he settled. The tract of 831 acres on which he seems to have lived and which was known as his "barony" is about three miles from the present town of Summerville, between that town and the station on the Southern Railway known as "Ladsons."

According to the dates he must have settled in the Province just about the close of the Yemassee war of 1715, and seems to have at once "stood upon his rights and privileges" as he considered himself entitled to them.

The following notice or proclamation and letter are spread on the records of the time. The explanation would appear to be that either S^r. Hovenden or some employee of his had been called on for some military service under the law of the day in the Province, and that a horse of his had been seized, either to enforce the service or in payment of some fine imposed for failure to perform it.

"By The hon^{ble}: Robert Johnson Esq^r. Govern^r. Capt Generall admirall & Comand^r In Chief In y^e Province of South Carolina.

Whereas S^r. Hovenden Walker of Malling Plantation In South Carolina Kn^t. having Served Two Hole Warrs at Sea in the Reigns of King William & Queen Mary and Queen Anne and in That Service Arriving to the honour of

being Rear admirall of the White Squadron of the Royall Navy and at Two Severall Times Comanding in Chiefe In America with the Union Flag at Maintopmast head as well as being a Brother of Trinity house of Deptford Stroud had thereby the Right and Privilege in Great Britain of being Exempt from providing or bearing Armour or to be Taxed or Contribute unto the Charge Thereof and from doing and Contributing to any Manner of Land Service Whatever then as a mariner and Seaman in Sea Service as also from being Sumoned or Put in assizes Jurys Inquests attaints or other Recognizances whatever.

Therefore that the Said S^r. Hovenden Walker may have No Just reason to Complain that upon his Settling here in S^o. Carolina any of those his bove Said Long Enjoyed rights and Priviledges are in any Wise Invaded or Taken from him Notice is hereby Given to all Judges, Magistrates officers Civill and military Generall & Field officers and all others whom it may Concerne that the said S^r. Hovenden Walker nither himself his overseer or other white Servants in his Wages or bought for Term of Years Shall be Summoned or obliged to appear at any Muster or alarm whatsoever and he and they are Hereby Excepted from the Same.

Given und^r: my hand and Seal at Armes this 23^d day of
June Anno Dom: 1718

Rob^t. Johnson⁸

“Hon^d. S^r.

As to Those Particular Priviledges You have Desired of me to Grant you Both in relation to your Quality and as a Member of Trinity-house I have Laid the Same before The Councill and They have readily Consented to the Same and have ordered the Same to be Engrossed and Will Take the first oppertunity to Transmitt it to You.

If you Please to Send to Nathaniel Riscoe and Demand your Horse of him Probably he will Consider of the Same

⁸Off. Hist. Comⁿ., Bk. 1714-1717, p. 202.

and give you no further Trouble otherwise You may Put
my Warr^t. in Force and I Shall do you Justice who am
Hon^d. S^r.

Your humble Servant

Rob^t. Johnson

From my Plantation

June the 25th 1718

To S^r. Hovenden Walker

at his Plantation. These.”⁹

S^r. Hovenden Walker took an active part in the overthrow of the Proprietary government in 1719. He was present and participated in the armed demonstration against the government and was made President of the Revolutionary Council. He soon ceased to act with the Council, for what reason the record does not disclose, and retired to his plantation and seems to have soon after left the Province. On 12 April, 1720, he made a power of attorney to Robert Howes, D^r. James Cavanagh and Henry Houser, authorizing them to sell all his hands and personal property in South Carolina, and presumably that was about the date of his departure; altho there is on record the evidence of the transfer to him on 28th June, 1720, from Jonathan and Anne Fitch of a tract of 519 acres (another part of the Boisseau 2,700 acre grant).

Nothing seems to have been done with the so called “Barony” tract of 831 acres, at least no transfer from S^r. Hovenden appears on the record; and on 19 November, 1772, new grants were issued covering the tract as vacant land. One grant was to Charles Cantey for 400¹⁰ acres and the other to Richard Saltus for 400 acres.¹¹

The grants do not recite that they are for land formerly occupied by S^r. Hovenden Walker, but a comparison of the boundaries and acreage shows that they could not have covered any other land save that.

The part granted to Richard Saltus was by him devised to his daughter, Elizabeth,¹² afterwards Elizabeth Prevaux

⁹Ibid.

¹⁰Off. Sec: of State, Royal Grants, vol. 27, p. 234.

¹¹Ibid, p. 262.

¹²Prob. Ct. Charleston, Will Bk. 1771-1774, p. 358.

and was in 1820 conveyed by Christopher G. Hasell (through what connection with Elizabeth Prevaux the deed does not show) to D^r. Cornelius Dupont,¹³ by whose executors it was in 1844 conveyed to the late Dr. William Moultrie Brailsford and formed part of his plantation near Summerville.¹⁴

The Charles Cantey to whom the other 400 acres was granted was apparently Charles Cantey of St. Stephens or "Mattasee."¹⁵ At least this tract was, by three of his grand-daughters, M^{rs}. Harriett Lequeux, Martha DuBose and Sarah Ioor (all daughters of Harriet Cantey, who married Richard Walter¹⁶) on 28 May, 1817, transferred to Lewis Poppenheim.¹⁷

There is nothing to show what reclamation and cultivation was done by S^r. Hovenden Walker. Nothing to point out where his house and settlement stood. There is at one point the evidence of a former settlement—a pile of crumbling bricks and the new growth that takes possession of abandoned sites—but the space of time between its abandonment in 1720 and its examination by the present writer, say about 1890, is such as to preclude even a fair guess as its original settlement.

The map attached is from the maps attached to the grants to Saltus and Cantey, compared with maps of adjoining tracts and verified by the personal observation of the writer.

¹³M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. G. 9, p. 136.

¹⁴Ibid, Bk. M. No. 11, p. 207.

¹⁵S. C. Hist. & Gen: Mag: vol. XI, p. 221.

¹⁶Ibid, p. 236.

¹⁷M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. V. 8, pp. 258, 260.

WILTON'S STATUE OF PITT.

By D. E. Huger Smith.

The Revolution of 1689, which dethroned King James, was the final establishment in England and America of the principle of constitutional freedom. To establish this principle there had been an almost constant struggle from the date of Magna Charta. Thenceforward the struggle was and is to maintain it!

The natural development of the Great Charter of 1215 was the Bill of Rights of 1689. But the first was a regal grant of liberties extorted from the crown by the tenants-in-chief, while the last was a declaration of their rights by the subjects, even while transferring the crown from one head to another.

The political struggles in England with resulting wars were thenceforth participated in by those "true sons of England," the Americans, who soon became no longer content only to accept results. Thus in December, 1712, the Commons House of Assembly in South Carolina made their declaration in no uncertain terms. This act makes of force in Carolina sundry statutes of the Kingdom of England—"and also all such statutes in the Kingdom of England as declare the rights and liberties of the subjects and enact the better securing of the same.—" And the great political whirlpool of London continued for three-quarters of a century to be accompanied by eddies in South Carolina.

So we read of efforts in 1727-1731 on the part of the Commons of South Carolina to pass important and unwise legislation by making it a part of tax-bills and thus to force the hands of the Upper House or Council. Six assemblies in those years were dissolved by President Middleton, and each time he found the new House of Commons resolute in repeating the same demands. And in 1735 they adopted resolutions declaring it an inherent right of every Englishman (under which head they specifically included his Majesty's subjects in this Province) not to be charged with any taxes not "granted

by his Representative in Parliament," and they closed with the assertion that no additions could be made to any Tax-Bill by any other Estate or Power whatsoever. This last resolution was aimed at the Upper House, which asserted the right to amend these Bills. It would almost seem that Mr. Asquith in the earlier part of the struggle with the House of Lords had modelled his course upon that of the South Carolina Commons in these years.

The Revolution of 1689 placed upon the British throne a continental ruler, and, with the exception of the twelve years of Queen Anne, from that time to the accession of Victoria, the sovereign of England was a Continental potentate. This brought England into all the complications of Europe, and her American colonies lay between an aggressive French power on the north and an assertive Spanish pressure on the south. It has been often said that it was this pressure of a common danger that linked the somewhat turbulent colonies with the still more turbulent Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland.

But the Peace of Paris in 1763 entirely changed the situation. England had now time to remember that she could raise a revenue in America, while the Colonies could more safely assert the principles of the South Carolina resolutions of 1735 of which it is enough to repeat here the first and fifth: "Resolved, That it is the Opinion of this House that it is the inherent right and privilege of every Englishman not to be charged with any taxes or aids of money but what are given and granted by his Representative in Parliament."

"Resolved, that his Majesty's subjects of this Province are entitled to all the liberties and privileges of Englishmen."

Thus the American colonies, which up to 1763 had shared with the mother country the perils of war, were forced to become participants in the strife of political parties, and it was an additional evil that the question

of their own political status was made the subject of violent debate. It is then not remarkable that the same lines of political cleavage extended to America, and the associations of "sons of Liberty" rapidly spread there.

Just at this time there floated to the crest of the political wave a man and a number, both destined to dominate the popular imagination and to concentrate the popular passion.

John Wilkes in No. 45 of the *North Briton* attacked the King's Speech! Wilkes was promptly sent to the Tower, whence he was liberated by Chief Justice Pratt (afterwards Lord Camden) on 6 May, 1763. But in November of the same year his article was voted by Parliament a libel and he was expelled in January, 1764. Again elected in 1768 he was again expelled in 1769. Again re-elected he was again expelled and declared incapacitated to sit in Parliament. Again re-elected *prima facie*, his opponent (Col. Luttrell) was seated in face of the large majority against him. In June, 1769, Wilkes was convicted and sentenced to imprisonment, whereupon he was elected while in prison an Alderman of London. The fame of No. 45 grew with that of its author, and both name and number were welcomed in America as battle-cries.

For throughout this period the political battle had been waged fiercely in America; the Stamp Act had been passed in 1765, and on the invitation of Massachusetts the first American Congress had met in New York on October 7th, 1765. Tumults in the various chief cities had prevented the sale of the Stamps and actual insurrections were expected to follow attempts to enforce the penalties of the Act. Then in the British Parliament Pitt had asked and answered his famous question; "When in this house we give and grant, we give and grant what is our own, but can we give and grant the property of the commons of America? It is an absurdity in terms." And on 19 March, 1766, the Stamp Act was repealed.

The resolution of the House of Commons of South Carolina, passed May 8, 1766, to erect a statue to Pitt met many adverse comments. The most interesting of these was printed in the *South Carolina Gazette* of 1 Dec., 1766. This was dated London, 9 August, 1766, and was signed "A Friend of America [alias a d—n'd. Jacobitical Rascal]."

It was made the vehicle of bitter abuse of Chatham, but is chiefly amusing for the remarks on the object and value of statues. It states that "we have in public but three in England, that of Charles I, George I and II." The writer adds: "The greatest honours bestowed on philosophers, heroes, generals, orators in Europe, is to place their bust in a church or town hall."

Below this is printed an extract of a letter of the Committee of Correspondence to Charles Garth (dated the 20th of the previous month), as a proper answer, showing that "the sentiments of Americans with regard to the Earl of Chatham are not altered."

The following extracts are from the Journal of the Commons House of Assembly of the Province of South Carolina.

From *Journal* of Thursday May 8th, 1766.—"On motion of Mr. Lowndes

Resolved, Nemine contradicente that this House will make provision for defraying the expense of procuring from England a Statue of the Right Honorable William Pitt, Esquire, to be Erected in this Province, as a memorial, and Testimony of the great veneration and Respect, they have for his person, and the obligations they lye under in common with the rest of His Majesty's American Subjects, as well for his services in General to his King and Country, as for his noble, Disinterested and Generous assistance afforded them towards obtaining the Repeal of the Stamp Act; and it is referred to the Committee of Correspondence as soon as may be, to write to the Agent, to procure the same to be done in the most finished and elegant manner."

This "Committee to Correspond with the Agent of this Province in Great Britain" had been appointed by the Commons House, Thursday, October 31st, 1765, and consisted of Messrs. Mazyck, Pinckney, Laurens, Arthur Middleton, Scott, Doyley, Parsons, Guerard, Brewton, Dart, and Roper.

From the *Journal* of June 23rd, 1766:—

"Resolved that the sum of £7000 be inserted in the Schedule for a marble Statue of the Right Honorable William Pitt, Esquire, to be Erected in this province."

From *Journal* of June 30, 1766:—

"Ordered, that the Public Treasurer do procure good Bills of Exchange to the amount of One thousand pounds Sterling, and remit the same to the agent in Great Britain towards the payment for the Statue of the Right Honorable William Pitt Esquire; and also to provide good Bills of Exchange to the amount of the sums granted in the Estimate for Charles Garth Esquire, Agent for this province in Great Britain, and remit the same to him."

From *Journal* of 19 November 1766:—

"A motion was made and the question being put, that the Statue of the Right Honorable William Pitt Esquire, when finished, be erected near the State House, at the Center of Broad Street and Old Church Street. It was Resolved in the Affirmative.

Ordered, That the Committee of Correspondence do write to the Agent, to get the Statue of the Right Honorable William Pitt Esquire, made to be erected in an open Area."

From *Journal* of 5 June 1770:—

"A Letter from Charles Garth Esquire Agent for this province, in Great Britain, to the Committee of Correspondence was before the House and Read, acquainting the said Committee, that the Statue of the Right Honorable William Pitt Esquire now Earl of

Chatham was shipt for this province in the ship Carolina Packet, Captn. White.

And the House being informed that the said Ship was arrived at this port, and the Statue being landed and lodged in the arsenal

Ordered, that His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, be desired that he will be pleased to give directions that the said Statue of the Earl of Chatham, be immediately erected near the State House, in the Center of Broad Street and Old Church Street, and to front the East.

Ordered, that the Public Treasurer do advance a sum sufficient to defray the Expense of erecting the said Statue, and for railing in the same.

Resolved, that this House will make provision to reimburse the Public Treasurer the said sum."

From *Journal* of 23 July 1770:—

"On Motion,

Ordered, that the Public Treasurer do advance, a Mr. William Adron, the Sum of One Hundred and Seventy five Pounds Currency; as a Compensation for his services in Erecting the Statue of the Right Honorable William Pitt Esquire, now the Earl of Chatham.

Resolved, that this House will make provision to reimburse the Public Treasurer, the said Sum."

(We owe these extracts to the kindness of Mr. A. S. Salley, Jr., Secretary of the Historical Commission.)

Charles Garth, the agent of the Province of South Carolina, was a member of Parliament. His report to the Commons House is doubtless in the State House in Columbia but has not been found. He contracted with Joseph Wilton for the Statue. The notice in the *South Carolina Gazette* of 6 July, 1769, of the resolution in the Commons House of the preceding day says:—

"We are informed that the House Yesterday unanimously resolved to disagree to the Petition proposed by the Agents; and have ordered that Mr. PITT'S Statue, cutting by Mr. Wilton of London, be sent out as soon as finished."

Joseph Wilton (1722-1803) was a sculptor and Royal Academician, of which association he was one of the foundation members. He made busts and statues of many eminent persons, as well as sundry monuments in Westminster Abbey, among which was one of General Wolfe.

The *South Carolina Gazette* 17 May, 1770, supplement, tells of the arrival of the statue:—

“Thursday arrived here in the Ship Carolina-Packet, Captain William White, from London in 38 days, the Marble Statue of that celebrated English Patriot the Right Hon. WILLIAM PITT, Esq. now Lord Chatham, for which the Assembly of this Province voted £1000 Sterling, in the year 1766. It is a colossal Statue, done by *Mr. Wilton*, highly finished and reckoned as complete a Piece of Sculpture as ever was done in England. When ready to be landed, we are told, the Inhabitants of this Town are determined to draw it themselves to the place where it is to be erected, in the Square between the State-House, Guard-House, St. Michael’s Church, and the Public Market—the present Lord Chatham being equally respected by them with the former Great Commoner.

At the same time that the above Statue was shipped in Capt. White, two others were shipped for New York; one of his present MAJESTY, cast in Brass; the other of Mr. PITT, highly finished in Marble, but considerably under the Size of ours.”

The *South Carolina Gazette* of 24 May, 1770, tells of the expected landing of the Statue:—

“The Statue of the Right Hon. WILLIAM PITT, Esquire, is to be landed To-morrow morning 8 o’Clock, on Mr. Charles Elliott’s Wharf, where it will be received by the Inhabitants, and from thence immediately drawn by themselves to the Arsenal, near the place where it is intended to be erected.”

What happened at the landing is told in the *Gazette* of 31 May:—

“Last Tuesday Morning, about Nine o’Clock, the elegant Marble Statue of that true Friend and undaunted Assertor of the Liberties of Britain and America, the Right Honorable WILLIAM PITT (done by Mr. Wilton of London) was landed upon Charles Elliott, Esq; his wharf, amidst a vast Concourse of the Inhabitants, many of them of the first Rank and Consequence, who received it with three hearty Cheers, and preceded by Music, after a Flag had been fixed upon the Case, drew it by Hand, in fifteen Minutes to a Shade, prepared for its Reception at the Armoury, where it is to remain till the Foundation and Pedestal are raised whereon it is to be erected.—Nothing ever was conducted with greater Order, than this Procession; and (except some of the *Lookers-on*, who *have been remarkable for distinguishing themselves* upon too many occasions) every one seemed highly pleased with the Respect that was shown to the great Patriot, by such a Reception of his Statue.—All the vessels in the Harbour, except three (one belonging to *Leith*, another to *Dundee* &c) displayed their Colours upon this Occasion; and St. Michael’s Bells would have been rang, but were stopped out of Regard to Isaac Mazyck, Esq, a very worthy Member of this Community, who lives near that Church, and lay extremely ill.—When the Statue was lodged, the Inhabitants made a handsome Present to the Seamen belonging to the Ship; and their Thanks are due to the Owners, who have refused to receive any Freight for the Statue and Appurtenances, consisting of no less than 57 heavy Packages.”

The account of the raising of the Statue is from the *Gazette* of 5 July, 1770:—

“Previous Notice having been given, that the Statue of the Right Hon. WILLIAM PITT, would be got ready to be raised this Afternoon; Early this Morning, all the Vessels in the Harbour hoisted their Colours, and a Flag, with the Words PITT AND LIBERTY, and a

fine branch of Laurel above it, was displayed on the Scaffolding, upon a Staff of 45 Feet high: And this Afternoon, in the Presence of almost the whole of the Inhabitants, the Statue was raised, and fixed in its Place, without the least Accident by the Numbers 26 and 92, Members of the Club No. 45, who had assembled themselves upon this Occasion. As soon as it was fixed, 26 members of our Assembly ascended the Scaffold; when the Hon. Peter Manigault, their Speaker, was pleased to condescend to the Request of the People by proclaiming the Inscription on the Pedestal, which were in these Words:—”

(Here is inserted a corrected copy of the Inscription from *Gazette* of 10 July.)

IN GRATEFUL MEMORY
OF HIS SERVICES TO HIS COUNTRY IN GENERAL
AND TO AMERICA IN PARTICULAR
THE COMMONS HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY
OF SOUTH CAROLINA
UNANIMOUSLY VOTED
THIS STATUE
OF
THE HON. WILLIAM PITT, ESQ.
WHO
GLORIOUSLY EXERTED HIMSELF
BY DEFENDING THE FREEDOM OF AMERICANS
THE TRUE SONS OF ENGLAND
BY PROMOTING A REPEAL
OF THE STAMP-ACT
IN THE YEAR 1766
TIME
WILL SOONER DESTROY
THIS MARK OF THEIR ESTEEM
THAN
ERASE FROM THEIR MINDS
THEIR JUST SENSE
OF HIS PATRIOTIC VIRTUE.

“As soon as this was done, Lord Chatham’s health was drank, 26 cannon were discharged by the Artillery Company, three Huzzas succeeded, and St. Michael’s Bells rang.—Joy sat on every countenance.—This Even-

ing the Club No. 45, consisting of a great Body of the principal Inhabitants, are to meet at Messrs. Dillon & Gray's Tavern, when an elegant Entertainment is provided for them, when the following 45 Toasts will be drank, viz

- 1 The King.
- 2 The Queen, and Royal Family.
- 3 The Lieut. Governor and the Province.
- 4 The Sons of Liberty throughout America.
- 5 The glorious Ninety-Two.
- 6 The unanimous Twenty-Six.
- 7 Our present Representatives.
- 8 The Men who will part with Life before Liberty.
- 9 Lord Chatham.
- 10 Lord Camden.
- 11 Lord Rockingham.
- 12 Honour and Influence to the Friends of Britain and America.
- 13 The Duke of Manchester.
- 14 Lord Granby.
- 15 Sir William Meredith.
- 16 All honest, resolute, and disinterested Patriots.
- 17 Mr. Burke.
- 18 Serjeant Glynn.
- 19 Governor Pownall.
- 20 The virtuous Minority of both Houses of Parliament.
- 21 Mr. Beckford, Lord Mayor of London.
- 22 The Sheriffs, Townsend and Sawbridge.
- 23 Alderman Wilkes.
- 24 The Supporters of the Bill of Rights.
- 25 James Otis, Esq.
- 26 Daniel Dulany, Esq.
- 27 The Pennsylvania Farmer.
- 28 Success to all Patriotic Measures.
- 29 Christopher Gadsden, Esq.
- 30 Thomas Lynch, Esq.
- 31 John Rutledge, Esq.

32 Firmness and Perseverance in our Resolutions,
not to flinch a single Inch.

33 Hon. Jonathan Bryan.

34 Hon. Henry Middleton.

35 Hon. Peter Manigault.

36 The Patriotic Merchants of America.

37 Hon. Judge Lowndes, who made the Motion for
the Statue.

38 Charles Pinckney, Esq.

39 Miles Brewton, Esq.

40 Mr. Neufville, Chairman, and the General Com-
mittee of this Province.

41 Success to American Manufactures.

42 Property to the Lovers of Liberty only.

43 Our Land free, our Men honest, and Women
fruitful.

44 Judas's Fate to the Enemies of America.

45 May Wilkes always prove a Scourge to Tyrants
and Traitors, and be the Glory of Old England.

In the *South Carolina and American General Gazette*,
of 11th July 1770, the Statue is described as follows:

It "is of fine white marble, the Habit Roman, the
right hand holds a Roll of Parchment, partly open, on
which we read "ARTICULI MAGNAE CARTAE
LIBERTATUM, the left hand is extended, the figure
being in the attitude of one delivering an Oration."

It is interesting to see from these toasts how later
events and the existing struggles had crowded out the
memory of the Stamp Act. Even Chatham, the Hero
of the day, was partially obscured by a more picturesque
protagonist. John Wilkes and No. 45 dominated the
situation. The flag-staff was 45 feet high; the toasts
numbered 45, and the Club was No. 45. But two other
mystic numbers appear in the account, both of which
were purely American. These were No. 26 and No. 92.

The "Unanimous twenty-six" became a prevailing
toast on 19 Nov., 1768, in consequence of the following:—

On Tuesday 15 Nov., 1768, the General Assembly of South Carolina met—on Wednesday they unanimously chose Peter Manigault to be their Speaker—on Thursday the Governor, Lord Charles Greville Montague, delivered a speech to both Houses—on Friday his Majesty's Hon. Council presented their address—on Saturday the Commons House presented theirs—and at nine o'clock that night the General Assembly was dissolved. The House before adjourning ordered the publication of his Excellency's speech, the Address of the House, and his Excellency's reply, the letter of 11 Feb., 1768, of the Hon. Thomas Cushing, Speaker of the late House of Representatives of Massachusetts Bay, the letter of 9 May, 1768, of Hon. Peyton Randolph, Speaker of the House of Burgesses in Virginia, with the resolutions and action of this House thereupon.

The sharp difference of opinion between Governor Lord Charles Montagu and the House about these letters may well account for the dissolution. The Governor warned the House to pay no attention to the factious letter of Massachusetts under a threat of disagreeable consequences, while the House considered the letters "replete with duty and loyalty to his Majesty, respect for the Parliament of Great Britain, sincere affection for the mother country, and tender care for the preservation of the rights of his Majesty's subjects."

The historian has remarked that a dread of unpleasant consequences may have permitted the unanimity of the twenty-six by keeping away certain of the 19 other members of the House—entitled to seats.

The Unanimous Twenty-Six were:—

- 1 Christopher Gadsden.
- 2 Henry Laurens.
- 3 Charles Pinckney.
- 4 Benjamin Dart.
- 5 Thomas Savage.
- 6 John Lloyd.
- 7 Thomas Evance.

- 8 John Rutledge.
- 9 John Poaug.
- 10 Peter Manigault.
- 11 John Huger.
- 12 Robert Quash Jr.
- 13 William Moultrie.
- 14 Edward Harleston.
- 15 John Harleston.
- 16 William Scott.
- 17 Benjamin Elliott.
- 18 Charles Elliott.
- 19 James Parsons.
- 20 James Reid.
- 21 James Skirving Jr.
- 22 Benjamin Waring.
- 23 Tacitus Gaillard.
- 24 Thomas Lynch.
- 25 Elias Horry.
- 26 Archibald Stanyarne.

The "Glorious Ninety-Two" were the "non-rescind-ers" who in June, 1768, refused to rescind the proceedings of the previous assembly of Massachusetts. The names of the various individuals in England and America who were toasted may easily be recognized; but toasts 42 and 43 deserve more than a smile, and it may be asked how many remembered in the near future "not to flinch a single inch."

No. 45 in those days played a great part in history. At the Middlesex election we are told that it was freely chalked upon the doors and elsewhere—nay, even on shoe-soles of the Austrian Ambassador, who was pulled out of his carriage for the purpose. Here, by order of 45 President, 26 Secretary called Club 45 to meet at 45 minutes after six to celebrate the release of Wilkes from prison. On the same occasion there met at the house of Captain Benjamin Stone on James Island 45 persons who with a salute of 45 cannon sat at a table illuminated by 45 candles and partook of 45 dishes, a piece de resistance being a turtle weighing 45 pounds.

Then drinking 45 toasts they broke up with hilarious solemnity at 11.45 P. M.

On the same night the city was illuminated—some houses with 45 lights, others with 26

In a young country men who make a mark in impassioned moments of history leave too a mark upon geography. That the names Pitt in various combinations and Chatham are found oft repeated on maps of the United States should not seem strange.

From 1770 to 1780 the statue of the great Pitt stood on Broad Street appealing in his attitude to all and sundry to preserve and remember "Magna Carta Libertatum," while the man himself continued passionately to oppose the unwise measures which were to lead to "the dismemberment of this ancient and most noble monarchy."

The tragic stroke of apoplexy as he rose to speak in the House of Lords ended his great life on 11th May 1778.

On 16th April two years later the right arm of the statue, holding the Great Charter, was carried away by a British cannon-ball fired from James Island. But the mutilated statue remained on its pedestal when the victorious British marched into the fallen city. Unmolested it still remained when on 14 December, 1782, the American troops under Wayne halted under its shadow, while General Greene, Governor Mathews and Council moved past it, "greeted with smiles and tears."

Then ensued a period when the statue, which had been erected with popular pride, came to be considered a nuisance, and its removal was matter for discussion. Thus we find in the *City Gazette* of Monday 8 August, 1791, the following:—

"No less than four chairs have in the course of a few months been dashed to pieces against Pitt's statue at the intersection of Meeting and Broad Streets. It is earnestly wished by many that this was wholly removed. It is at all times useless, and has often proved mischievous. Nor does there seem to be any obliga-

tion on the citizens of the United States to preserve, at the risk of the inhabitants, a statue in honor of a man who expired in a fit of raving against American Independence, not unlike the frantic ebullitions which flow from Edmund the rhapsodist, (Burke) whenever the French revolution comes across his distempered brain."

Whether as a protest against this somewhat violent editorial, or as showing a bona fide desire to possess this valuable piece of sculpture, the same paper the next day printed the following advertisement:—

"Wanted to Purchase
PITT'S STATUE

Two Hundred Guineas Will be immediately paid on delivery of the Titles, and removal from the place it now stands without any expense to the public.

For further particulars apply to the printers."

The Legislature in permitting the removal of the statue apparently did not agree with the truculent editor that the memory of Pitt should also be obliterated. In the *City Gazette* of 20 Dec., 1791, the wording of the resolution is given as adopted on 12 Dec:—

"On motion resolved, that the city council of Charleston be authorized to remove Pitt's Statue from its present situation at the intersection of Broad and Meeting Streets to some other more safe and convenient place."

Why this removal was not made until 1794 does not appear. Why Council did not fulfil the condition of re-erecting it in a more convenient place must be attributed, one would think, to the growth of a popular feeling in favor of the French Revolution. For no where in America did the populace side more violently than in Charleston with Citizen Genet, who had landed there in 1793, and whose name in the political toasts of

the day had replaced and rivalled that of John Wilkes a quarter of a century before. As a sample read a toast offered in Philadelphia 6 February, 1794:—

“The persecuted Citizen Genet; may his country reward his honest zeal, and the shafts of calumny levelled against him recoil upon the archers.”

The Statue was taken down 14 March, 1794. From *City Gazette* of 15 March, 1794:—

“The marble Statue of the late William Pitt, earl of Chatham, which has been standing for a number of years at the intersection of Broad and Meeting Streets, was taken down, on Thursday last, in pursuance of a resolution of the general assembly of this state, granting permission and authority to the city council for that purpose. It was afterwards lodged in the Arsenal, but unfortunately in the removal from its base, it fell, and the head was severed from the body. The iron railing round this effigy was previously taken away, and the foundation with every other part of the monument will likewise be displaced.”

Charles Fraser, the noted painter, in his “Reminiscences of Charleston,” tells us that he “was present with other boys in the crowd, and saw it when it fell to the ground, through the mismanagement of those employed to remove it.” He tells us that on the next day “a truculent article noticed this incident in one of our papers, as a happy prognostic of the success of the guillotine—to use their own words ‘as ominous to the aristocrats;’ the term then generally applied to all Americans who were opposed to French Jacobinism.”

By “The Proceedings of the 66th Anniversary of the Orphan House &c” (published in 1855) a light is thrown on the later history of the Statue.

“Extract from the minutes of the Commissioners of the Orphan House, 17 March 1808:—

—At a meeting of the Commissioners of the Orphan House, the following communication was received from the Honorable the City Council of Charleston:

City Council. March 10th 1808.

The Committee to whom was referred the application of the Trustees of the South Carolina College beg leave to report,

That, on enquiry, they find Pitt's Statue to have been imported by a vote of the Commons House of Assembly of this State; that it shall be erected in Charleston. Although it is not mentioned as the property of the City in the Act of Incorporation, the City Council took upon them to have it pulled down as a nuisance in the year 1794, and used the iron railing that had surrounded it. No opposition having been made to this arrangement for such a length of time by the Legislature, it is presumed that Pitt's Statue is considered the property of the City even by them, although no better title can be shown for it than their courtesy or neglect. As a wish has been expressed by the Commissioners of the Orphan House that they may be permitted to erect it in their enclosure, your Committee recommend that they have the preference provided that they should erect and repair it within six months; and if not, that it should be given up to the Trustees of the South Carolina College.

The said report being considered, was agreed to.

(Extract from the minutes.)

(signed)

G. M. Bonnetheau.
Clerk of Council.

The Commissioners of the Orphan House having taken the said communication into consideration, agreed to the same.”

The statue, which had been lying in the enclosure of the Orphan House, where it had been thrown against the West wall, was thereupon removed from the dirt that had nearly covered it, and in May, 1808, was erected on a pedestal in the Orphan House yard fronting the building. There the effigy of the Great Commoner stood for nearly three quarters of a century, surrounded daily by groups of happy children, impressively reminding them of the Great Charter of our Liberties, the symbol of which had been shattered when the arm that held it was carried away by the British cannon-ball.

Then, at a meeting of the South Carolina Historical Society in June 1880 "Mr. Joseph W. Barnwell introduced the following resolution, which after an interesting historical discussion was adopted:—

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to inquire into the feasibility of removing the Statue of William Pitt, afterwards Lord Chatham, from the grounds of the Orphan House to a more public place in the City of Charleston.

And on 9 February 1881,

"Mr. Barnwell, Chairman of Committee on the proposed removal of the Pitt Statue reported that a conference had been held with Mayor Courtenay and that the Statue of Pitt would be removed from the Orphan House grounds to the City Square at an early day."

In the Year Book of the City of Charleston for 1881, there is this brief notice of the removal:—

"In May last the Statue of William Pitt, first Earl of Chatham, was removed from the Orphan House grounds and re-erected here (Washington Square), and attracts much attention from visitors."

The *News and Courier* of 27 May, 1881, gives an account of this removal with a short sketch of the history

of the statue. In this we are told that the City Council sold to Judge Grimke the stones that composed the pedestal, by whom the slab with the inscription was placed in the wall of his garden, where it remained until the Statue was re-erected in the Orphan House grounds.

In Washington Square Pitt stands today, but he looks no longer to the Eastward, as if addressing the people of England. He faces the West and in his attitude of persuasive appeal seem to pour out his eloquent words to the mighty population of these United States. His outstretched left arm is gone at the shoulder, as is the right! His severed head stands rudely replaced upon its neck! But his earnest face and figure still remain to remind us that the fundamental principle of liberty may be battered by enemies, may be defaced by false friends, and yet remain forever worthy of patient sacrifice and perpetual effort.

The following extract from the *News and Courier* of 17 December, 1898, makes an interesting comparison between the New York statue and that of South Carolina and is in other ways of interest.

"In the course of a lecture recently delivered before the students of Columbia University, New York, by Prof. Dicey, of Oxford University, a suggestion was made to restore the headless statue of William Pitt in New York by comparing it with its replica in Charleston, S. C. Prof. Dicey thinks that the restoration would be "a graceful act on the part of the American people, and would tend to cement the bond of union between Great Britain and the United States of America." This may or may not be so, but the point that will interest Charleston folk most is whether the statue standing in the centre of Washington Square is or is not a replica of the one which now lies in the basement of the New York Historical Society building. Opinions are divided in Charleston on this subject.

The cuts of the two statues which appear in the *New York Herald* of December 11 would seem to prove them to have only such resemblance as might come from their representing the same subject and being the work of the same hand. The statue in New York is of marble, of heroic size, the figure draped and leaning against a part of a tree trunk. The head and arms are both missing, the former having been removed, it is supposed, by the Hessians, during the British occupation of New York city, and having decorated the Blue Bell Tavern, Kingsbridge, for several years before it finally disappeared.

The Charleston statue is also of marble of heroic size, draped with the toga, which was an inevitable feature of historic statues in those days, and must once have been supported by a portion of a tree trunk. It has been treated with rather more reverence than has been accorded to Mr. William Pitt in New York, for it stands, after many vicissitudes, in the centre of Washington Square, not upon the original pedestal, it is true, but upon one which contains one of the stones of the original pedestal."

The same article reprints from the *South Carolina Gazette* of Friday, 14th March, 1794, the following:

"Yesterday the marble statue of the late Earl of Chatham, which has been standing for a number of years in Broad and Meeting Streets, was pulled down. The iron railing around it had been displaced a few days since. It is somewhat ominous to the aristocrats that, in removing this effigy, the head was literally severed from the body, though without any assistance from the guillotine. A correspondent observes that the executioners showed no kind of contrition on this melancholy occasion; not even a basket was provided to receive the head; not a single person was observed to dip a handkerchief in the blood, nor will it be at all

surprising if the body should remain without interment till the sound of the last trump. '*Sic transit gloria mundi.*'

NOTE—In the Magazine of American History, vol. VII, 67 and vol. VIII, 214-220, may be found accounts of the Pitt Statues in New York and Charleston, and a reprint from the Southern Literary Journal, vol. I, No. 5, Jan., 1836.

REGISTER OF
ST. ANDREW'S PARISH, BERKELEY COUNTY,
SOUTH CAROLINA.

1719-1774.

Copied and Edited by MABEL L. WEBBER.

(Continued from the October Number)

BURIALS.

Cap^t. Frances Lander Buried p^r the Rev^d. M^r Sergin of S^t.
George Augst 28th 1761.

Jane y^d Daught^r. of Luci Boner Buried from M^{rs} Lloyd at S^t.
George, Sept^r. y^e 15th: 1761 intr^d. without a minister

Mary y^e wife of William Boneau Buried Nov^{br}. y^e 25th
1761. intr^d. without a minister.

—— y^e Wife of Edward Say Schoolmaster at M^r. Tho^s.
Elliotts Buried Dec^{br}. y^e: 25th: 1761. inter^d. without a
minister.

Elizabeth y^e wife of Joseph Williams Buried Decb^r. y^e 25th
1761—inter^d. without a Minister.

Susanah Daugh^r of John Miles & Anne his wife Buried
Dec^r. y^e 31st. 1761

Mr. Thomas Ladson Buried p^r. y^e Rev^d. M^r. Sargin of S^t.
Georges Janry y^e 7th 1762.

Mary y^e wife of John Samways Buried Jan^{ry}. y^e 15th 1762.

Thomas Son of Doct^r. Thomas Henry Johnson & —— his
wife Buried Feb^{ry}: y^e. 2^d. 1762. inter^d. without a
minister

Mary Daught^r of William Chapman & Elener his wife
Buried Feb^{ry}: y^e: 11th: 1762. intrd. without a minister.

Christian the wife of George Tray Buried Feb^{ry}. y^e 27th
1762 intr^d. without a minister.

Martha wife of William Lyford Buried Sept^r: y^e 8th 1762.
intrd. without a minister.

Elizabeth Daught^r: of Edward Miles & Elizabeth his Wife
Buried Sept^r y^e 12th 1762. inter^d. with^t. a minister

Sarah, the wife of Joseph Elliott Buried sept^r: 30th 1762
intr^d. without a minister.

Elizabeth the wife of Doct^r. Cholmondely Dering Buried
Octo^{br}: y^e 23 1762 by the Rev^d. M^r. Martyn.

George Son of Jacob Hinckle & Hannah his wife Buried
Octo^{br} 31st, 1762 inter^d. without a minister.

David Morgan a poor boy Lived with James Mathewes
Buried Nov^{br}. 6th. 1762, intr^d. without a minister.

BIRTHS.

Edith Daught^r. of Joseph Elliott & Sarah his wife born
Janu^{ry}: y^e 6th 1759.

Sarah Daught^r of Ibid born Dec^{br}. 11th 1760

Gilbert Son of Ibid born July 27th 1762

James Son of Joseph Elliott & Catherine his wife born
Feb^{ry} 12th 1764.

Daniel Son of Thomas Heyward and Anne his wife born
Decemb^r. 4th 1761

Susanah Daugh^r of Jonathan Rivers & Frances his wife
born July 19th 1761.

Benjamin Son of Benjamin Elliott & Amarintia his wife
born Dec^{br}. y^e 13th 1763.

George Son of Benjamin Stone & Ruth his wife born April
7, 1763.

Hannah Daugh^r of Jacob Hinckle and Hannah his wife
born Janu^{ry} 20th 1763

Elizabeth Daughter of John Godfrey & Eliz^{bth}. his wife
born April 20th 1763.

Benjamin Son of William Mell & Anne his wife born Sept^r.
y^e 19th. 1763.

William Miles Son of Thomas Hayward & Anne his wife
born Sept^r. y^e 12th. 1763

William Thomas Harriet Son of Bennet Oldham & Harriet
his wife born Janu^{ry}. y^e 5th 1764.

Mathew Son of Mathew Smallwood & Judith his wife born
Dec^{br}. y^e 10th 1763

{ Fanney-Fitch Daught^r. of Adam M^cDonald and Izabellah
his wife born Decb^r. 22^d. 1763 this the oldest
{ Anne-Bellah Daugh^r. of Ibid born Do. 22^d 1763

Henry Son of Jonathan Heape & Maryane his wife born
March y^e 10th 1764.

Hugh y^e Son of Richard King & Jean his wife born May
y^e 10th 1764

William Son of Thomas Fuller & Lydia his wife born
August 17th 1763

Sarah Daught^r. of William Fuller & Sarah his wife born
Novemb^r. y^e 19th 1763.

——— Son of Benjamin Elliott and Amarintha his Wife
born Sept^r. 20th. 1764.

William Son of Edward Miles and Elizabeth his wife
Born ——— 1762

Edward Son of Ibid born ——— 1764

James Son of Patrick Hughs & Rebeccah his Wife born
Novb^r. y^e 26th 1763.

CHRISTININGS THE REV^d. CHA^s. MARTYN.

Susanah Daught^r. of Jonathan Rivers & Frances his wife
bapt^{zd} ——— 1762

Benjamin Son of Benjamin Elliott and Amarincha his wife
Bapt^{zd} April 4th. 1763.

Benjamin Son of Benjamin Stone & Ruth his wife Bapt^{zd}
June 19th 1763.

Hannah Daught^r of Jacob Hinckle & Hannah his wife
Bapt^{zd}. June y^e 10th 1763.

Elizabeth Daughter of John Godfrey & Eliz^{bth} his wife
Bap^{tzd}. July y^e 24th 1763.

Benjamin Son of William Mell & Anne his wife Recev^d.
into the Congregation being privately Bapt^{zd} Octo^{br}. 23^d.
1763

William-Miles Son of Thomas Hayward and Anne his
wife Deces^d. Bapt^{zd} priv^t. Bap^{tsm}. Octo^{br}. y^e 9th 1763.

William Thomas Harriet Son of Bennet Oldham & Harriet
his wife Bapt^{zd}. Janu^{ry}. y^e 8th 1764.

Mathew Son of Mathew Smallwood & Judith his wife
Bapt^{zd}. Janury y^e 8th 1764.

Charles Son of Robert Rivers & Rebecah, his wife Bapt^{zd}.
April y^e 2^d: 1764

Dorothy Golightly & } Daughters of Mrs Mary Hyrne
 Mary Golightly }

Widow Bapt^{zd}. March y^e 29th 1764: p^r Diping

Sarah Daught^r. of Henry Hyrne Decs^d. & Mary his wife
 bapt^{zd}. March 29th 1764.

Henery Son of Johnathⁿ. Heape & Maryane his wife Bapt^{zd}
 June y^e 10th 1764.

Hugh Son of Richard King & Jane his wife Bapt^{zd}. May y^e
 20th 1764.

Sarah Daught^r of William Fuller & Sarah his Wife Bapt^{zd}.
 May 1764

BURIALS P^r REV^d. M^r. MARTYN.

Doct^r. Thomas Henry Johnson Buried Nov^{br}. y^e 23^d. 1762.
 inter^d. without a minister

Martha Booth widow of S^t. Pauls Parish Buried Decb^r.
 20th 1762 Buried by y^e Baptst. Preacher M^r. Wheler.

Thomas Son of John Man & (Ann his wife) Deces^d.
 Buried Dec^r. y^e 27th 1762.

William Grace Buried Janur^y 13th 1763

Sarah Daught^r. of Elizabeth Godfrey widow to Thomas
 Godfrey Buried March 12th 1763.

Edward Brown a poor man Lived with Maj^r. Tho^s. Fuller.
 Buried Sept^r. y^e 1st. 1763.

Anne the wife of Thomas Hayward Buried Sept^r y^e 26th
 1763

John Hudson a young man Clark to Mr. Stone March^t.
 Buried Octo^{br}. 1st. 1763

Benjamin Son of Benjamin Elliott & Amarincha his wife
 Buried Oct^{br}. y^e 9th 1763.

Mary Daught^r of Isaac Ladson & Rachel his wife Buried
 Octob^r. y^e 20th 1763 inter^d without a Minister.

Robert Son of Robert Rivers Buried Nov^{br} the 1st 1763

William Cattle Fuller Son of Whitmarsh Fuller & Judith
 his Wife Buried Decb^r 7th 1763.

John Ladson Buried Decb^r. 14th 1763 inter^d. without a
 Minister

Harriet the Wife of Bennet Oldham Buried Janu^{ry}. y^e 8th
 1764

William Thomas Harriet son of Bennet Oldham Buried
 Janury y^e 11th 1764 inter^d. without a Minister.
 Col. Henry Hyrne Buried at St Bartholamews: Ashypoo
 Janu^{ry}. y^e 29th 1764
 Hendrick Seles Servant to Doct^r. Delahowe Buried July
 15th 1764.

MARRIAGES BY THE REV^d M^r. MARTYN

Adam McDonald & Izabellah Fitch married p^r y^e Rev^d. M^r.
 Skane of Prince Fredrick Parish Oct^{br} 15th 1762.
 John Ash & Grace Codner Sp^r Married Dec^{br}. y^e 22^d 1763
 p^r M^r. Martyn.
 Henry-William Drayton [sic] & Dorothy Golightly Sp^r
 Married March y^e 29th 1764
 Thomas Scriven & Catherine Nicholson Marr^d. March 22^d.
 1764
 Benjamin Perry & Frances Elliott Sp^r. Married July y^e 8th
 1764
 Joseph Anger & Anne Miles Sp^r. Married July y^e 26th 1764
 Cap^t. Thomas Fole* & Catherine Melachamp Sp^r Married
 Nov^{br}: y^e 1st 1764
 Thomas Verdal & ffrances Rivers wd^o. married — 1764.
 Richard Jones & Mary Nutter Sp^r. married May y^e 23^d.
 1765.
 Stephen Evins & Rebecca Chapman Sp^r., married p^r y^e
 Rev^d. M^r. Willton in Cha Town June y^e 24th 1765.
 Alex^r Mackintosh & Eliz^{bth} Smith Sp^r. Marr^d. Nov^{br} —
 1765.
 Charles Bowler & Elizabeth Jones Sp^r. Married Nov^{br}. y^e
 21st. 1765
 John Taylor & Sarah Rusel Sp^r. married at James's Island
 May y^e 29th 1766.
 Coll^o: Thomas Fuller & Elizabeth Miles widow Married
 Sept^r. 7th 1766
 Thomas Skotowe Esq^r. & Lucia Bellinger Sp^r. married
 Dec^{br}. 23^d. 1766.

*Thomas Foley Esq., commander of his Majesty's ship the
 Escorte. *S. C. Gaz. Nov. 5, 1764.*

Frances Rose & Elizabeth Ann Lining Sp^r. Married p^r. the Rev^d. M^r. Cooper July 2^d. 1767

William Cattell (Son of William Cattell Jun^r.) was married to Sabina Lynch Spinster on the 8th. day of March. 1767 by the Rev^d. M^r. Joseph Dacre Wilton Assistant Rector of S^t. Philips Charlestown.

BURIALS P^r Y^e REV^d. M^r. MARTYN

Anne Daught^r of Richard King Buried July 23^d. 1764 intrd. without a minister.

Elizabeth-Rebecca Daugh^{tr}. of Edward Legg & (Elizabeth his wife) Buried Sept^r. y^e 2^d 1764

— Son of Benjamin Elliott and Amarincha his wife Buried Octo^{br}. 18th 1764

William Murdaugh: an Aprentice Lived with M^r. Kirkwood Buried Oct^r. 23^d. 1764. intr^d. without a minister

Jane Daughter of Richard King Buried Nov^{br} y^e 25th 1764. inter^d. without a Minister.

Deborah the Daught^r of Richard King Buried Dec^{br}. y^e 7th 1764 intr^d. without a Minister

Thomas White Buried a poor man who lived at Capt. Mackintosh plantation Jan^{ry}. y^e 4th 1765 intr^d. without a minister.

Edward Miles Buried Febe^{ry}. 28th 1765.

A Poor Man, a mender of broken China who died at Doct^r. Dearing's. Buried Sept^r. 9th 1765

John Smith Buried Sep^{tr}. 30th 1765

Edward Son of Elizabeth Miles (widow to Edw^d. Miles Dec^d.) Buried Octobe^r 6th 1765.

Lydia the wife of Thomas Fuller Buried Octo^{br}: y^e 15th 1765

Coll^o: Richard Bedon Buried by the Anabaptist Teacher M^r. Stephens Decem^{br}. y^e 26th. 1765

William Fuller Buried p^r y^e Rev^d. M^r. Wilton Janu^{ry}. y^e: 19th: 1766

Arthur Cattell Buried March: 18: 1766 inter^d. without a Minister

Elizabeth Hutchins widow Buried March y^e 21st. 1766 inter^d. without a Minister

BIRTHS

Harriet Daught^r. of Henry Hyrne & Mary his wife born
Octo^{br}. y^e 9th 1760.

Sarah Daught^r. of Ibid born February 16th. 1763.

Benjamin Son of Ibid born April y^e. 2^d. 1764

Ann Barnet Elliott daughter of William & Sabina his Wife
born April 8th 1760

William Son of Ibid born December 26th 1764

Lydia Fuller daughter of Thomas & Catherine Fuller his
Wife born March 3^d. 1774.

Benjamin Son of Tho^s & Catherine Fuller his wife born
Feb^y. 13th. 1774

Christopher Son of Tho^s. & Catherine Fuller born Novem-
ber 26, 1777

Washington the Son of Tho^s. & Catherine Fuller born
Octob^r. 13. 1781.

Benjamin Son of John Godfrey & Elizabeth his wife
born August y^e 12th 1764

Anne y^e Daught^r. of Thomas Scott & Anne his wife born
Decb^r. y^e 2^d. 1764

William Son of James Harley & Anne his wife born Feb^y.
y^e. 15th 1765.

Benjamin Cattell Fuller, Son of Whitmarsh Fuller &
Judith his wife Born March y^e 2^d 1765.

Sarah Daught^r. of Joseph Anger & Anne his wife born—
y^e — 1765.

William Son of William Drayton Esq^r. & Mary his wife
born y^e. 6th July 1760.

Elizabeth Daught^r of William Drayton & Mary his wife
born August y^e 16th 1761.

Jacob Son of Ibid born 20 Nov^{br}. 1762.

Hannah Daugh^r. of Ibid born y^e. 18th March 1764.

Richard Son of Mathew Smallwood and Judith his wife
born Feberwery y^e 15th 1766.

Poley Daught^r of Jacob Hinckle & Hannah his wife born
April y^e 1st 1766

Charles Son of Johnathan Heape & Maryane his wife born
April y^e 1st. 1766.

James Son of Frances Rose & Sarah his wife born Oct^r.
1765

Mary Daught^r. of George Tray & Elizabeth his wife born
April 4th 1765.

Susanah Daught^r. of Benjamin Stone & Ruth his Wife
Born Nov^{br}. y^e 9th 1765

Charles Son of Charles Bowler & Eliz^{bth}. his Wife born
August 3^d. 1766.

CHRISTININGS P^r. THE REV^d. M^r. MARTYN

William Son of Edward Miles and Elizabeth his wife
Bapti^{zd}. January 27th. 1765.

Edward Son of Ibid Bapt^{zd}. Jan^{ry}. 27th, 1765

James Son of Patrick Hughs & Rebecca his Wife Bapt^{zd}.
Feb^{ry}. 17th 1765

Benjamin Son of John Godfrey and Elizabeth his Wife
Bapt^{zd}. Sept^r. y^e 20th 1764 [?]

Anne y^e Daught^r. of Thomas Scott & Anne his wife Bapt^{zd}.
April 28th 1765.

Mary Hyrne wid^w. An Adult Bapt^{zd}. May 7th 1765.

Catherine the wife of Joseph Elliott Bapt^{zd}. May y^e 23^d.
1765.

William Son of James Harley & Anne his wife Bapt^{zd}. July
y^e 7th 1765.

Benjamin Cattell Fuller Son of Whitmarsh Fuller & Judith
his wife bapt^{zd}. June 1765.

Sarah Daught^r. of Joseph Anger & Anne his wife Bapt^{zd}.
y^e — 1765.

William the Son of William Drayton & Mary his wife
Bapt^{zd}. by y^e Rev^d. M^r. Smith of St. Philips & Died y^e
9th May 1764.

Elizabeth Daugh^{tr}. of Ibid Bapt^{zd}. p^r y^e Rev^d. M^r. Smith
D^o. [No date]

Jacob Son of Ibid Bapt^{zd} by y^e Rev^d. M^r. Wilton of S^t.
Philips.

Hannah Daugh^r. of Ibid Bapt^{zd}. p^r. y^e. Rev^d. M^r. Smith of
S^t. Philips Charles Town.

Richard, Son of Mathew Smallwood & Judith his wife
Bapt^{zd}. April y^e 20th 1766.

- Poley the Daught^r. of Jacob Hinckle & Hannah his wife
Bapt^{zd}. April y^e 20th 1766
- Charles Son of Johnathan Heape & Maryane his Wife
Bapt^{zd}. June y^e 15th 1766.
- Mary Daught^r. of George Tray & — his wife Bapt^{zd}
June y^e 8th 1766.

BURIALS

- John Leafe a young man Died at Doct^r. Deerings Buried
intr^d. without a Minister April 1766.
- James Son of Frances Rose & Sarah his wife Buried July
y^e 6th 1766 p^r M^r Alason the Desenting Minister of Jam^s.
Island
- Rebecca the wife of Patrick Hughs Buried August 15th
1766 intr^d. without a minister
- Henry — Son in law to Peter Caro Buried Octo^{br}. 4th
1766 intr^d. without minister
- Elizabeth Daught^r. of Adam Sowers & — his wife
Buried Octo^{br}. 6th 1766 inter^d. without a Minister
- John Bloodgood Buried Octo^{br} 11th 1766. intrd. without a
Minister
- Mary Holman widow Buried Octo^{br}. y^e 15th 1766 intr^d.
without a Minister.
- Charles Son of Charles Bowler & Eliz^{bth}. his Wife Buried
Oct^{br}. y^e 26th 1766 intr^d. without a minister.
- Polley Daugh^{tr}. of Jacob Hinckle & Hanah his wife Buried
Octo^{br}. y^e 27: 1766. intr^d. without a minister.
- William Elliott Sn^r. Buried p^r. Rev^d. M^r. Martyn Dec^{br}. y^e
1st. 1766.
- M^{rs} Martha Bedon widow Buried p^r. the Rev^d. M^r. Harri-
son of Goos Creek Janu^{ry} y^e 4th. 1767
- Sarah the wife of Frances Rose Buried January y^e 31st.
1767.
- Margret Ladson widow Buried March y^e 4th 1767 p^r. the
Rev^d. M^r. Sergeant.
- Johnathan Heape Buried March 13th. intrd. without a Min-
ister 1767.
- John Liston Schoolmaster to Cap^t. Isaac Ladson Buried
April 23^d. 1767. intr^d. without a Minister

M^{rs}. Liston widow of John Liston Buried April 29th 1767.
intr^d. with^{ot}. a Minister.

BIRTHS

Susanah Daught^r. of John Godfrey & Patience his wife
born June 10th 1766.

Elizabeth Louisa Daught^r. of Richard Park Stobo and
Mary his wife born y^e 22^d. Decemb^r. 1758.

Ann Daught^r. of Ibid: born August 6th 1760.

Jean Daught^r. of Ibid: born June 4th 1764

John Rutledge Son of Richard Park Stobo, & Mary his
wife born August 6th. 1768

Mary Daught^r. of Ibid: born Feber^y: 11th 1770.

Martha the Daught^r. of Thomas Scott & Anne his wife
Born Octo^{br}. y^e 5th 1766.

Thomas y^e Son of Edward Legge and Elizabeth his Wife
born January 1st. 1764.

Christopher Smith y^e Son Edw^d. Legge and Elizabeth his
Wife Born Octo^r. 11th 1766.

Mary the Daught^r. of Thomas Fuller & Elizabeth his wife
born Octo^{br}: 25th 1767

Francis Son of Charles Bowler and Elizabeth his wife born
7th Nov^{br}. 1767.

Joseph Son of Whitmarsh Fuller & Judith his wife born
July y^e 19th 1768.

Andrew Son of Jasper Hardlock & Mary his wife born
Janu^{ry} — 1769.

George the Son of George Tray & Elizabeth his wife born
April y^e 3^d. 1769

Susanah y^e Daught^r. of Samuel Jones & Sidney his wife
born Octo^{br} y^e. 11th 1768

Mary-Elizabeth Daught^r of John Holman & Pricilla his
wife born 1769.

Zackeus Son of Whitmarsh Fuller and Judith his wife
born Sept^{mbr} y^e 17th 1769

Martha-Elliott Daught^{tr}. of Alexander Walker and Anne
his wife born Janu^{ry}. y^e 14th: 1770

Jane Daught^r. of Thomas Scott & Anne his wife born
April 14th 1768.

Sarah Pricilla Daught^{tr}. to Do born April 2^d. 1770

Margret the Daught^r. of John Godfrey and Patience his wife born Decem^{br}. 17th 1768

CHRISTININGS P^r REV^d. M^r. MARTYN

Susanah Daught^r. of Benjamin Stone & Ruth his wife Bapt^{zd}. Nov^{br}. y^e 17th 1765.

Martha Daught^r. of Thomas Scott & Ann his wife Bapt^{zd}. July y^e 6th 1767 p^r y^e Rev^d. M^r Cooper in Charles Town.

William-Fairchild Son of Alexander Walker & Anne his wife Baptized Octob^r y^e 4th 1767 priv^t. Bapt^{zm}. p^r. y^e Rev^d. M^r. Ellington Minist^r a Augusta.

Thomas the Son of Edward Legge and Elizabeth his Wife privately Baptis'd Jan^y 8th 1764.

Christopher Smith the Son of Edward Legge and Elizabeth his Wife privately Baptis'd Octo 12th 1766.

Francis Son Charles Bowler & Elizabeth his wife Bapt^{zd} March y^e 20th 1768

Mary Daught^{tr}. of Thomas Fuller and Elizabeth his wife Bapt^{zd}. April y^e 10th 1768.

Joseph Son of Whitmarsh Fuller & Judith his wife Bapt^{zd}. in S^t. Phillips Parish Charles-Town Nov^{br}. by the Rev^d. M^r. Hart 1768.

Andrew Son Jasper Hardlock & Mary his wife Bapt^{zd}. April 16th 1769 p^r. y^e Rev^d. M^r. Peirce

George the Son of George Tray & Elizabeth his wife Bapt^{zd}. p^r the Rev^d. M^r Panting Priv^t. Baptsm. May y^e 7th 1769.

Susanah y^e Daught^r. of Samuel Jones & Sidney his wife Bapt^{zd}. May 20th 1769

Mary-Elizabeth Daught^r. of John Holman and Priscilla his wife Bap^{tzd}. Dec^{br}. 25th 1769.

MARRIAGES

Nathaniel Fuller & Anne Fuller Sp^r Married p^r y^e Rev^d. M^r. Peirce April y^e 10th 1768.

William Miles & Mary Elliott Sp^r. Married Octo^{br}. 26th 1769 p^r. the Rev^d. M^r. Martyn.

Robert Rose & Rebeca Rivers Sp^r. married p^r the Rev^d. M^r. Hart May y^e 3^d. 1770.

John-Vincent Man & Anne Westbury Sp^r. married p^r y^e Rev^d. M^r. Martyn May y^e 31st 1770.

John Fraser & Sarah Ladson Sp^r. Married p^r Rev^d. M^r. Martyn April 10th 1770.

Thomas Rose & Mary Sanders of Chas. Town Married p^r. y^e Rev^d. M^r. Cooper May y^e 20th 1770.

Abraham Ladson & Elizabeth Rose Sp^r. Married p^r. the Rev^d. Thomas Panting May 2^d. 1771.

Frances Rose & Sarah Backer Sp^r. Married p^r. the Rev^d. Thomas Panting April 18th 1771.

Robert Gibson & Anne Maria Black Sp^r. Married according to the Rites & Cerimonies of the Church of England 19th May 1771. p^r the Rev^d. Thomas Panting.

Nathaniel Black & Joanah Shepperd Married according to the Rites & Cerimonies of the Church of England 19th May 1771 p^r. the Rev^d. Thomas Panting

John Linning & Mary Rivers Sp^r. Married p^r the Rev^d. Thomas Panting May y^e 23^d. 1771

Thomas Horry & Anne Branford Spr. Married p^r. y^e Rev^d. M^r. Christopher Earnest Shwab June 13th 1772

George Cree and Judith Connely Married p^r the Rev^d. M^r. C. Ernst Schwab 3 times published in the Church — 1772.

Benjamin Cattell (Son of William Cattell Jun.) was married to Mary McCall of Philadelphia on 25th June 1772 by the Rev^d. Jacob Duché of Philadelphia

M^r. William Johnston to Ann Smith Spinster was married by the Rev^d. M^r. Peirce of Dorchester on Saturday the 20th day of March 1773.

(To be continued)

ORDER BOOK
of
John Faucheraud Grimké.

August 1778 to May 1780.

(Continued from the October Number)

Camp at the Sisters

March 1779

7. Orders by Major Grimké.

The Detachment of Artillery will Parade in future at the Rising & Setting of the Sun, when the Roll is to be called & the off: Com^d: guns will appoint the men to act under their Command.

The Artillery & Waggon Horses are to be kept in Geers all Day & at night fixed to the Field Pieces & Waggons.

The Quarter Master Serg^t: is to Supply all men coming off of Guard, Command or Fatigue each with a gill of Rum.

The Quarter Master Serg^t: will make an immediate return of the Artillery Stores.

The Com^d: off^r: of Companies will make out the Pay-rolls for two Months.

Upon an Alarm the off^s: & men are to Parade in front of their encampment & March without Delay to take Command of their Respective Field Pieces. Should it prove Serious the waggoners are commanded to pack up the Baggage, Strike the Tents & move off towards the White House.

8: Orders by Major Grimké.

Serj^t. Ousby will attend at Gen^l. Rutherfords Quarters at 9 oClock & at the Majors at 10 oClock in the Morning for Orders, which he will afterwards deliver to Serj^{ts}. of Companies

A Serj^t. is to be Orderly for the week to act as Serj^t. Major: Should any person plead Ignorance of Orders the Orderly Serj^t. is to be responsible—

Commanding Officers of Companies will report what number of Musquet Cartridges are wanting to compleat the Cartridge Boxes of their respective Companies: Should any be missing after compleated, the Officers will be responsible; they are therefore to inspect them at Morning & Evening Parade & examine their Arms—

No Soldier is to quit the Camp without having previously obtained Leave of the Serj^t. afterwards of the Officer commanding his Company, & finally of the Major. — Punishment will be inflicted certainly on those who transgress.—

Parole, Countersigns, Peace, Plenty

9: Parole, Qubec, Counters^s. Quiberoore, Quibbletown

10: Parole, Counters^s.

11: Parole, Counters^s.

A Roll of the Officers of the South Carolina Continental regiment of Artillery, with the Dates of their Commissions

Field Officers & Captains

Owen Roberts, Col^o. 16 Sept: 1776

B. Beckman, L^t. Col^o. 25 Oct: 1778

Jn^o. F. Grimké, Maj^r. 25 Oct: 1778

Captains.

E. Mitchell 1st. Nov. 1776

John Detreville 10. Jan^y: 1777

R. B. Roberts 4. June, 1777

Ja^s. Mitchell 11. Sept^r. 1777

H. Davis 6. Jan^y. 1778

Wm. Mitchell 23. Oct^o. 1778

Captain Lieutenants.

John Wickly 28. May 1778

Barn^d. Elliott 29. May 1778

John Gorget 30. May 1778

Ja^s. Wilson 31. May 1778

W^m. Dennon 1. June 1778

Tho^s. Weaver 25. Octo. 1778

First Lieut^{ts}.

Basil Jackson 28. May 1778

Jn^o: S: Budd 29. May 1778

William Tate 30. May 1778

James Field 12 Oct. 1778

Hen^r. Moore 25. Oct^o. 1778P. F. Platen 31 Oct^o: 1778

Staff.

R. Burke, Surgeon 25 Sept: 1776

Barn^d. Elliott Warr^t. Adj^t. 25 Oct: 1778B. Jackson Warr^t. Q^r. M^r. 5. Nov^r. 1778.

Return of the Stores, Ammunition &c. with the Detachment of Artillery encamped at the Sisters—7th March 1779

15 Round Ball, loose for 4 p^r.60 Fixed Case Shot for 4 p^r.60 Fixed round ball for 4 p^r150 Empty flannel Cart^s.14 Flannel Cart^s. Charged

1 Rammer & Sponge.

1 Worm.

100 Fixed Case Shot for 2 p^r60 Paper Cart^s. Charged for d^o.35 Case Shot unfixed for d^o.24 Round Shot loose for d^o.

420 Tubes

9 Port Fires

3 Linstocks.

—— Match

5 Priming Horns.

2 Rammers & Sponges

1 Worm.

Return of the Detachment of the South-Carolina Continental Corps of Artillery encamped at the Sisters. 9th March 1779

Fit for Duty

1 Cadet

1 Q^r. M^r. Serj^t.

2 Serjeants

3 Corporals
 1 Drummer
 4 Gunners
 12 Matrosses
 1 Matross-Driver
 Sick
 1 Matross
 Total—26.

Camp at the Sisters

March 12, 1779.

Orders by Gen^l. Rutherford.

Parole, Tray—Counters^s. Trusty, Time.

One Gun from the Park of Artillery will be considered as an alarm, upon which the Guards & Out Posts will immediately repair to Camp & join their respective Corps.

Orders by Major Grimké

The Alarm to be fired by Cap^t. Mitchell. The Companies are to be exercised twice a Day according to the regulations of the Inspector—The Manual Exercise in the Morning and that of the Field piece in the Evening will precede the marching. Officers are requested to be attentive.

13th: Parole, Utretch. Counters^s. Union, Unity.

14. Parole, Venice. Counters^s. Virtue, Vigilance.

15. Orders by Gen^l. Rutherford.

Parol, Washington, Countersigns Weane, Wiylic.

Field-Officer for the Day tomorrow, L^t. Col^o. Brevard—

Guards as usual excepting the Guard at the Savannah, which form a Corp^{es}. to a Serj^{ts}. Guard, & be posted on the other side the Savannah, which Guard in Case of an Alarm will discharge their pieces, retreat & break the Bridges in order to impede the progress of the Enemy—A Party of 4 Light Horse will be detached & take Post where the back road leads from M^r. Smiths to Turkey-Hill & reconoitre the roads from that Post down the Black Swamp & up towards Aparichocola; these Horse will be relived regularly as other guards.

The Commanding Officer at the White House will keep a Picquet Guard at Cypress Creek Bridge, Videtts on the other Side the Bridge. In Case of the Enemys approach the Picquet will destroy the Bridge & retreat to their Quarters—he will also keep a Picquet where the Black swamp & river swamp join. A Party of Horse will patrol from the camp down to that place—In case of an Alarm the Troops will immediately stand to Arms & march off to the Alarm Post—Col°. Sanders to take Post on the Right by the upper Flush, Col°. Lock & Col°. Brevard on the left of the lower one—Capt. Nicholas of Col°. Locks Reg^t. with 50 Men will take Post on the left of the Greater piece of Artillery & Cap^t. Jamison with 50 Men from Col°. Sanders's reg^t. will take Post on the left of the smaller Piece. These officers are to make it their particular Business to support the pieces of Artillery & receive Orders from Major Grimké for their Safety as he shall think fit to direct

Camp at Two Sisters Ferry
March 1779

16: Orders by Gen^l. Rutherford.

Parole, Zenith; Countersigns, Zubly; Zeale.

A Picquet Guard will be detached from the Main Guard & take Post at the Narrows between this & Williamson's Quarter. It is expected that each officer without Distinction will attend the Parade & take their Posts, & continue there until discharged.

17: Orders by Gen^l. Rutherford.

Parole, Ashepoo; Countersigns, Alliance, Assurance.

No Officer or Soldier Shall pass to the White House or from the White House to Camp without written Orders from the Commanding Officer—The Sentries are desired to examine every person passing & if they are not provided as directed they will be put under confinement.

Orders by Major Grimké.

The Detachment lately arrived under Capt. L^t. Donnom is to do Duty—

The Guard is to be augmented to 1 Corp^l. & 6 Privates & is to mount two Centinels—

An Officer of the Day is to be appointed:

He is to confine himself during his Duty the Artillery Encampment & preserve Order therein; He will also take Care that all Orders are punctually complied with & direct the Orderly Serj^t. to turn out the Detachments to parade according to the Order of the 12th Inst. & that both Morning & Evening they are exercised for two hours each in the different Marchings as the Inspector has directed—

The Officer of the Day will visit the Guard & Centinels twice in the Night, be relieved on the Parade when the Guard mounts & make his Report very fully.

Soldiers attending Officers are excused Guard mounting, but must turn out to the Morning & Evening Exercises.

One Driver either of the Artillery or Waggon & one Fatigue-man is in future to go for Forage.

The Fatigue Men will assist the Wagoners in striking the Tents & packing the Baggage, whenever an Alarm happens. The Qr. M: Serj: will consider it as his particular Duty to see this order complied with. For Duty today. Capt. L^t. Donnem. Tomorrow L^t. Budd.

18: Parole, Burke; Countersigns, Bedford, Beaufort.
Officer of the Day tomorrow, L^t. Tate.

19: Parole, Congress; Countersigns, Continent, County.
Officer of the Day tomorrow Cap^t. L^t. Donnem.

20: Parole, Dublin; Countersigns, Destroy, Distress
Officer of the day tomorrow, L^t. Budd.

H:Q: Purisburgh. 20 March, 1779. Orders by Gen: Lincoln.

The Court of Enquiry which was Ordered to Examine into the affair of the 3^d: Inst^t: at Bryar Creek & the Conduct of Gen: Ashe relative to his Command, Gen: Moultrie, Pres^t., have reported, that They are of Opinion Gen: Ashe did not take all the necessary Precautions which He ought to have done to Secure his Camp & obtain timely Intelligence of the Movements & approach of the Enemy; but They do Acquit him of every imputation of a want of Personal

Courage in the Affair at Bryar* Creek & think He remained on the Field as long as Prudence and Duty required him.

March, 1779

Camp, Two Sisters Ferry

A Return of the Detachment of the S^c Carolina Continental Corps of Artillery, encamped at the Two Sisters Ferry.

17th March, 1779.

Fit for Duty

1 Cadet
1 Qr. M^r. Serj^t.
2 Serjeants
4 Corporals
2 Drummers
4 Gunners
16 Matross
1 Matross Driver

Sick in Camp

1 Serjeant
2 Gunners
2 Matrosses

Sick in Hospital

1 Matross

Total—37.

21: Morning Orders by Major Grimké.

The Detachment will be mustered this Morning by Col^o: Mosley: The Officers & Men will parade at ten oClock precisely—before their Tents; the Men to be drawn up according to the List of their Names upon the Muster Rolls—

G: O: Parole, Europe, Countersigns, Edinburgh; Ebe-
nezar.

R. O. Officer of the Day tomorrow, Liut Tate.

22: Orders by Major Grimké.

The Two oldest Officers present with the Detachment are always without Exception to take Command of the two Field Pieces—

*See this Magazine vol. 14, p. 222, for an account of the American defeat at Briar Creek; also *Annals of the Kings Rifle Corps*, vol. 1; "*Royal Americans*", pp. 212, 318 for a British account.

Officer of the Day tomorrow. Cap^t. L^t. Donnom.
Parole, Frances; Countersigns Freedom, Fidelity

23: Orders by Major Grimké

Mr. Thomas Listen, Cadet, is appointed to act as Adjutant to this Detachment. He is therefore to be obeyed & respected as such.

Officer of the Day tomorrow—Lieu^t. Budd.
Orders by Gen^l. Rutherford.

Parole, Countersigns

Every charged Gun in Camp to be discharged this Evening at 5 oClock, as it was postponed yesterday Evening for some reasons.

No Centry or Picquet will fire on their Post.

24: Sir—You will march your Troops half after 10 oClock—Cap^t. Jimison will march in your front & Cap^t. Nicholls in your rear the Pieces in the Centre.

G. Rutherford, B. G.

Major Grimké.

Parole Countersigns

March 1779 Camp near the Two Sisters

24: Major Grimke informs Cap^t. Jamieson that should an alarm happen his Post of Parade will be along the Ridge of the Hill on which the Artillery is encamped, paralell with the Road, on the Flank of the Redoubt.

Camp near the Sisters—

March 24th. 1779

Major Grimke informs Cap^t. Nicholls that should an alarm happen his Post of Parade will be on the right of the redoubt, in which the Artillery is encamped.

Camp near the Sisters

March 24th 1779

Officer of the Day tomorrow—L^t. Tate.

25: Sir—You will hold your Detachment in readiness to march on the earliest Notice G. Rutherford, B: G.

Major Grimké.

Parole Countersign

Officer of the Day tomorrow. Cap^t. L^t. Donnom.

26: Parole Countersigns
Officer of the Day tomorrow Lieut^t. Budd.

27: Camp at M^r. Middleton's Plantation.
 Parole, Countersigns.
 Officer of the Day tomorrow, Lieut^t. Tate.

28: Parole Countersigns
Officer of the Day tomorrow, Cap^t. L^t. Donnem.

29: Parole Countersigns
Officer of the Day tomorrow Lieut^t. Budd.

30: Parole Countersigns
Officer of the Day tomorrow, Lieut^t. Tate.

31: Parole Countersigns
Officer of the Day tomorrow—Cap^t. L^t. Donnem.

(To be continued.)

HISTORICAL NOTES.

A REVIEW OF *The Life and Letters of Harrison Gray Otis, Federalist*, BY SAMUEL ELIOT MORISON, PH. D. (HARV.), HOUGHTON MIFFLIN CO., 1913.—This book is particularly interesting because it once again outlines the sharp changes in the political attitude of New England towards fundamental principles of the Constitution of the United States between its adoption in 1787 and the death of Mr. Otis in 1848.

The author has been very frank in his treatment of this subject, and has not hesitated to define clearly the attitude of the dominant party of his section towards both secession and nullification.

Those of us, who remember the discussions in 1860 as to whether the Southern States should secede by separate State action or by co-operative action, will be reminded that we did then but repeat the arguments propounded in New England between 1794 and 1815, at which latter date the movement culminated in the Hartford Convention.

Once again does this book remind us of Pickering's advocacy of secession (1803-1804), and of Josiah Quincy's unanswerable vindication of the same right, when he declared in Congress in 1811 that the admission of Louisiana would be "virtually a dissolution of the Union," and that it would be the duty of some of the States to prepare for a separation—"amicably if they can, violently if they must."

As to nullification, we read (Vol. II, page 12), that in 1809 the right of the State legislature of Massachusetts to nullify the Embargo and Force Acts "was freely asserted in terms scarcely differing from Calhoun's 'Exposition' of 1828." The passage by Kentucky and Virginia of resolutions nullifying the Alien and Sedition Acts, written by Jefferson and Madison respectively, is dealt with, but the nullification of the Constitution of the United States by no less than fourteen of the Northern States at a later date hardly falls within the scope of the book.

The chapters on the attitude of Otis to the question of slavery are quite interesting. When in 1800, John Rut-

ledge demanded that there should be thrown under the table a petition praying Congress to prepare the way for a general emancipation, Otis stated clearly his then opinion: "I think the subject ought not to be meddled with by the General Government, and, if any grievances exist, they are properly and only subjects of legislation in the several States."

The views of Otis on the efforts of Garrison and the abolitionists to incite servile insurrection induced him to speak out clearly in 1831, in Boston, against the assertion of a right to combine "to spread disaffection in other States, and poison the sweet fountains of domestic safety and comfort."

While stating clearly the opinions of Otis, even where at different times they varied, the biographer does not hesitate to express his own difference of view; but this is always done in such a way that the reader's mind is not led off to argumentative resentment, even though he would like to record a distinct dissent.

There are numerous pictures of the social life of the period, and perhaps a too free use is made of the word "aristocratic," which is without meaning in America. Here it is generally used to describe the man who has a better education and better manners than the majority, entirely without reference to his power in government. Yet, when as far back as 1804 "the aristocratic democrats of the South" are spoken of, it is easy to see how the word may be perverted into an unmeaning term of opprobrium when used objectively, or into an equally meaningless claim of superiority when used subjectively.

The book contains among others some interesting letters from John Rutledge, Benjamin F. Hunt, and Robert Y. Hayne, and much other material heretofore inaccessible.

This biography will be of value to every student of the period and of interest to readers generally. It should be in every library. (*Contributed by D. E. Huger Smith.*)

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MABEL L. WEBBER.

CONTENTS.

Baronies of South Carolina	63
South Carolina Almanacs	73
Order Book of John F. Grimké	82
South Carolina Gleanings in England	91
Register of St. Andrew's Parish	97
Childsbury	107

N. B.—These Magazines, with the exception of No. 1 of Vol. I, are \$1.25 to any one other than a member of the South Carolina Historical Society. Members of the Society receive them free. The Membership fee is \$4.00 per annum (the fiscal year being from January to January), and members can buy back numbers or duplicates at \$1.00 each. In addition to receiving the Magazines, members are allowed a discount of 25 per cent. on all other publications of the Society, and have the free use of the Society's library.

Any member who has not received the last number will please notify the Secretary and Treasurer,

Miss Mabel L. Webber,
South Carolina Historical Society,
Charleston, S. C.

The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine.

VOL. XV.

April, 1914.

No. 2.

THE BARONIES OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

By Henry A. M. Smith.

XIV.

ASHEPOO BARONY.

The Ashepoo Barony although granted as a barony and granted to a Landgrave entitled to hold a barony yet as in the case of Boon's Barony¹ did not contain the full 12,000 acres properly required to constitute a barony, being only for 6,000 acres. It was granted to Landgrave Edmund Bellinger, an account of the date of the granting of whose patent was given in the article on the Tomotley Barony in a previous number of this magazine.²

So far as the writer has ascertained from the record it does not appear from what part of England Edmund Bellinger came. He first appears in the Province about 1692 and is then styled "Captain." He had a brother, Richard Bellinger, who appeared in the Province about 1694 and who must have died about 1700, as on 10 May, 1700, Edmund Bellinger gives bond as administrator of Richard Bellinger's estate.³ There also appears upon the record a

¹S. C. Hist: & Gen: Mag: vol. 13, p. 71.

²Ibid, vol. 15, p. 9.

³Ibid, vol. 12, p. 72.

bond given 15 Jany, 1699-1700, by Elizabeth Bellinger with Edmund Bellinger as one of her sureties for the administration by Elizabeth Bellinger of the estate of John Bellinger.⁴ But who this John Bellinger was does not seem to appear upon the record. In a letter from Col. James Moore to the Governor of South Carolina, giving an account of the military expedition of Moore against the Appalachian Indians in 1703-4, as published in Carroll's Historical Collections, vol. 2, p. 574, he says: "Capt John Bellinger fighting bravely at the head of our men was killed at my foot." This Capt: John Bellinger was supposed to have had some connection with the Landgrave. This it now appears was a mistake. The original letter dated 16 April, 1704, is among the State Paper Records in London, and the transcript procured some 20 years ago and now in Columbia (Public Records of S. C. London MSS. vol. 19, p. 145) shows that the correct reading is Capt: John Berringer and not Bellinger. Further, as he was killed in 1704, he could not be this John Bellinger, whose estate was administered in 1699-1700. On 17 May, 1701, a grant was made to John Berringer for 1,800 acres,⁵ which by his will he devised to his sister, Mary Berringer, who subsequently married Robert Bishop and with her husband conveyed it to John Gibbes.⁶ This tract afterwards as the property of the Hon. William Middleton was his estate in St. James Goose Creek called Crowfield and well known for its fine brick mansion and beautiful grounds and gardens. In the life of Eliza Lucas, by M^{rs}. St. Julien Ravenel, is a letter from Miss Lucas, giving an account of the place and of her stay there. On 20 Feby, 1701, letters of administration are granted to John Berringer on the estate of Col. John (or Jehu) Berringer of Barbadoes, and it is likely that it was the John Berringer mentioned in the grant of the land and of this administration who was the Capt: John Berringer killed on Moore's expedition.

This leaves undetermined who was the John Bellinger on whose estate Elizabeth Bellinger administered in 1699-

⁴Ibid, vol. 10, p. 243.

⁵Off: Secy. State, vol. 38, p. 393.

⁶Off: Hist: Com^{rs}: Memo: Bk. 7, p. 98.

1700. He could not well have been the son of Edmund Bellinger. He may have been a son of Richard Bellinger or may have been another brother of Edmund and Richard.

The first grant of land appearing on the record to Edmund Bellinger is dated 17 July, 1694. It is to "Capt" Edmund Bellinger for 17 acres on the East side of Cooper River known then (as it still is) as "Hogg Island."⁷

The next is dated 14 March, 1694/5 for 20 acres on the Southwest side of 'Ittawan Island' (now known as Daniell's Island⁸).

On 8 Sept^r., 1697, a grant was made to him of 1,000 acres⁹ which was on the East side of Wando River.¹⁰ His patent as Landgrave was made 7 May, 1698, and on 28 Aug., 1701, a grant was made to him as "Landgrave Edmund Bellinger" of 1,290 acres on Stono River near New Cut.¹¹ It was from this tract that subsequently 30 acres was given to the Parish of St. Paul for the construction of a Church.¹² This 1,290 acres altho' granted to him designating him as "Landgrave" does not appear to have been granted as any part of the 48,000 acres under his Landgrave's patent. The first grant under the patent was dated 12 Decr, 1702, and after reciting the patent to him as Landgrave, proceeds:

"We whose Names are here under Written Do give & "grant unto the Said Landgrave Edmund Bellinger a Plan-
"tation or Barrony Containing Six thousand acres of Land
"English measure now in the possession of the S^d. Land-
"grave Edmund Bellinger scituate Lying in Colleton County
"& butting & bounding as appears by a Platt thereof here-
"unto annexed as part of y^e Said fforty eight thousand
"acres."

There is no plat annexed, but there is a copy of the surveyor's certificate dated 20 Sept^r., 1701, stating that the land was "Lying & being on the South Side of y^e head of "Ashepoo River."¹³

⁷Off: Secy. State, Bk. 38, p. 151.

⁸Off: Secy. State, Bk. 38, p. 282.

⁹Ibid, p. 342.

¹⁰S. C. Hist. & Gen. Mag: vol. 10, p. 238.

¹¹Off: Secy. State, Bk. 38, p. 404.

¹²S. C. Hist. & Gen. Mag: vol. 11, p. 72.

¹³Off: Hist. Comⁿ., Bk. F, p. 40.

The first Landgrave died leaving, according to the recitals in some deeds, a will dated 10th October, 1705. There appears to be no copy of this Will on record nor any evidence showing the exact date of his death. There is on record a bond dated 31 Jany, 1709/10 given by Elizabeth Bellinger with Sam^l Eveleigh as surety for the administration by Elizabeth Bellinger of the estate of Edmund Bellinger, Esq. deceased.¹⁴ If this referred to the first Landgrave, it might give approximately the date of his death, but there are a number of circumstances that would appear to the contrary. It is a bond for administration when he appears to have left a will: it does not refer to him by his title as Landgrave and as he left sons one of them should more naturally have administered, as it does not appear whether the Elizabeth who administered was his wife or daughter. At the same time there is no other known Edmund Bellinger to whom it may refer—the Executors named in the Will (if any were named) may have all died or refused to act, and his sons may in 1709 have been under age.

If the Edmund Bellinger referred to in this administration was the first Landgrave then it is likely that the Elizabeth was his widow. There appears upon the record two grants to an Edmund Bellinger, dated 1 May, 1708, one for 226 acres at the head of Ashepoo River, bounding East on Landgrave Bellinger's Barony, and another for 224 acres at the head of Ashepoo River.¹⁵ These grants are stated in the Memorial of the second Landgrave, made in 1733,¹⁶ to have been granted to him and not to his father. If so he should have been of age in 1709. According to this memorial the barony of 6,000 acres was devised by the first Landgrave to his son Thomas and at the latter's death it went to the second Landgrave, his eldest brother and heir at law. Exactly who were the descendants of the first Landgrave Edmund Bellinger it is very difficult to ascertain from the record. He seems to have certainly left a son, Edmund the second Landgrave, another son, Thomas, who died early and without issue, and another son, William,

¹⁴Probate Ct. Charleston. Bk. 1716-1721, p. 140.

¹⁵Off: Secy. State, vol. 39, p. 30.

¹⁶Off: Hist: Comⁿ. Memo Bk. 3, p. 137

afterwards Capt: William Bellinger. He also had at least a daughter Margaret, who married Nicholas Bohun, the son of Edmund Bohun, the first Chief Justice of the Province, and a daughter, Elizabeth, who married John Palmer. He seems to have had another daughter, Lucia, who married Burnaby Ball, and has been credited with another daughter, Anne, who married Richard Fairchild. The record, however, while indicating that Anne was some connection does not seem clear that she was a daughter. If the John Bellinger upon whose estate administration was granted in 1699-1700, was a brother, then the Elizabeth to whom administration was granted may have been his wife, and the Edmund upon whose estate Elizabeth administered in 1709 may have been his son and a brother of Anne Fairchild.

The second Landgrave Edmund Bellinger seems, according to this memorial to have acquired the barony intact. He died in 1739, leaving a will which cannot now be found upon the record. At the time of his death he seems, according to the memorial mentioned, to have possessed the following lands in one body on the Ashepoo, viz:

The barony	6,000	acres
Grant 1 May, 1708, to 2 ^d Landgrave	226	"
" " " " "	224	"
Tract run out under the patent for 1 st Landgrave	640	"
" " " " "	620	"
<hr/>		
Total	7,710 ¹⁷	"

The barony of 6,000 acres was the only tract distinctively run out for a barony to the first Landgrave. According to a statement contained in a deed made by the widow and Executrix of the second Landgrave in 1747,¹⁸ this 6,000 acres was all that the first Landgrave ran out under the patent, the remainder of the 48,000 acres having been run out by the second Landgrave, but this seems contradicted by the memorial just mentioned. The Tomotley Barony of 13,000 acres was according to a statement made on a

¹⁷Off: Hist. Comⁿ: Memo: Bk. 3, p. 137.

¹⁸M. C. O. Charleston, Book P, p 71.

plat annexed to a deed made by the same Widow and Executrix in 1743¹⁹ run out in 1728 to the second Landgrave.

This 7,710 acres seems to have been disposed of as follows: The will of the second Landgrave is no longer extant but his widow in 1747 recorded her memorial purporting to show the disposition of the 4,800 acres run out under the patent.²⁰ From this it appears that of the lands at Ashepoo:

There was devised to Edmund Bellinger		
the third Landgrave	2,267	acres
To George Bellinger son of 2 ^d Landgrave	2,485	"
To William Webb had been issued (not stated in the memorial to be at Ashepoo, but so appear- ing in the plats)	1,000	"
Set apart to W ^m . Bellinger son of 2 ^d Landgrave in the division of the Estate	977	"
Set apart to Elizabeth daughter of 2 ^d Landgrave in do	977	"
<hr/>		
Total	7,706	"

The 1,000 acres of William Webb appears to have been procured by him as follows: In 1734, Peter Girardeau and Elizabeth his wife conveyed to William Webb 500 acres on Ashepoo, and in 1738 Richard Baker conveys to Webb another 500 acres adjoining the first mentioned. These deeds (or the last) recite that Edmund Bellinger the first Landgrave, by his will, devised to his daughter, Margaret, the wife of Nicholas Bohun, 1,000 acres at Ashepoo: that Margaret Bohun left two daughters, Mary and Elizabeth, who after the death of Nicholas and Margaret Bohun married, Mary to Richard Baker and Elizabeth to Peter Girardeau, and that the two daughters having become vested with the 1,000 acres as the heirs of their mother, divided it 500 acres to each. On Margaret Baker's death her 500 acres went to her husband for life, with reversions to her

¹⁹Ibid. Bk. A. A., p. 74.

²⁰Off: Hist Comⁿ. Memo. Bk. 7, p. 481.

eldest son, William Baker. These two sales thus passed the whole 1,000 acres to Webb. From this marriage, between Richard Baker and Mary Bohun the name Bohun was introduced in the Baker Family of Ashley River. Nicholas Bohun who married Margaret Bellinger was the son of the Chief Justice Edmund Bohun, who died in 1699. As the second Landgrave's Memorial mentions the entire 6,000 acre barony as having come to him, this 1,000 acres must have been included in the two other tracts mentioned as run out under the patent for 640 and 620 acres respectively.²¹

Elizabeth the daughter of the second Landgrave married Thomas Wright and thereafter died without issue so that her 977 acres descended to her brother Edmund as her heir at law.²² In the excellent account of the three first generations of the Bellingers, written by M^r. A. S. Salley, J^r., and published in the "State" newspaper 12 December, 1909, and given with the care and accuracy characteristic of M^r. Salley he does not mention Thomas, or Elizabeth who married John Palmer, among the children of the first Landgrave, nor Elizabeth among the children of the second Landgrave, but this is because, as M^r. Salley is careful to say, that he mentions only what in the course of his own researches he has happened to find record of.

There is an account of the Bellingers published in a pamphlet styled "A History and Genealogy of the Families of Bellinger and De Veaux, and other Families," by D^r. Joseph G. Bulloch, published in 1895. This pamphlet gives no authorities for its statements and much of the matter contained in it is so contradicted by the record and so hypothetical and unsupported by any reliable authority, as well as confused and inconsistent that it is not to be relied on as safe authority. The author is no doubt well meaning and zealous and has given oral information and tradition as imparted to him, supplemented by a good deal of surmise, but he has not followed the true methods of the study of genealogy upon modern scientific lines.

The land of Landgrave Bellinger at the Ashepoo, or at least the Barony part of it, seems, according to some of the

²¹M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. M. M., pp. 108 and 111.

²²Ibid, Bk. H. N^o. 4, p. 216.

deeds, to have been known during the time of the second Landgrave as the "Oketies" or "Oketys."

In 1768 the third Landgrave seems to have sold the 977 acres he had inherited from his sister Elizabeth to Barnard Elliott in whose hands it became known as "Bellevue."²³

It was on this plantation that Col. Barnard Elliott before the revolutionary war erected the "temple" of which M^r. William Elliott in his *Carolina Sports* gives the following account in the chapter on "A day at Chee-Ha."

"The traveller in South Carolina, who passes along the "road between the Ashepoo and Combahee rivers will be "struck by the appearance of two lofty white columns, rising "among the pines that skirt the road. They are the only "survivors of eight, which supported in times anterior to "our revolutionary war, a sylvan temple, erected by a gentleman, who to the higher qualities of a devoted patriot, "united the taste and liberality of the sportsman. The spot "was admirably chosen, being on the brow of a piney ridge, "which slopes away at a long gun-shot's length into a thick "swamp; and many a deer has, we doubt not, in times past, "been shot from the temple when it stood in its pride—as "we ourselves have struck them from its ruins."

All of the columns are now fallen and even the bricks have been largely removed.

Col: Barnard Elliott was the son of Barnard Elliott and grandson of William Elliott and his wife, Katherine Schencking, daughter of Bernard Schencking, from whom the name Bernard, or as later Barnard, came into the Elliott family. Col: Elliott had early taken an active part in the military preparation for the revolutionary war. From Captain he had advanced, until at his death, 25 October, 1778, he was Lieut: Col: of the Regiment of Artillery on the Continental Establishment in the State. In 1766 he had married Mary Bellinger Elliott²⁴ which marriage formed the fourth in direct succession of as many ladies who had become M^{rs}. Elliotts. Shem Butler of Ashley Ferry left a widow, Esther Butler, who married William Elliott.²⁵

²³Ibid.

²⁴S. C. Hist: & Gen: Mag., vol XI, p. 60.

²⁵Ibid, vol. XIV, p. 205.

Esther Butler had a daughter Elizabeth Butler. It should he said *presumably had*, i. e. Shem Butler left a daughter, Elizabeth, and whilst she was presumably the daughter of his widow, Esther, yet it is not safe to say in genealogical inquiry that the children of a man may not have been of a previous marriage, unless the evidence is positive.

This Elizabeth Butler married Edmund Bellinger the second Landgrave and after his death she married Thomas Elliott.²⁶ Then Mary Bellinger the daughter of Landgrave Bellinger and his wife Elizabeth married Thomas Elliott, known as Thomas Law Elliott, and their daughter Mary Bellinger Elliott married Col. Barnard Elliott. Quite a puzzling succession for a genealogist.

The lands at Ashepoo continued to be held by the Bellinger family by descents, gifts and devises for many years, but gradually a large part was disposed of. In 1768, as we have seen, 977 acres was transferred to Barnard Elliott. In 1785 284 acres were sold by John Bellinger to John Hull.²⁷

In 1791, 560 acres were sold by George Bellinger to William Cotesworth Pinckney²⁸ and in 1800 he also sold 320 acres to Peter Bohun Postell.²⁹ In 1800, John Bellinger sold to Richard Jenkins 307 acres.³⁰ In 1804, Joseph Bellinger conveyed to J. H. Girardeau 1,150 acres,³¹ and in 1809 D^r. John Bellinger conveyed to D^r. John Parker Gough 537 acres.³²

The destruction of the records of Colleton County during the late war makes the examination of the conveyances of the parts of the barony impossible. A portion of it continued in the possession of a Bellinger until after 1860, so that as to a portion of the barony it continued in the same name from the grant in 1702 until after 1860.

There is no general plan of the barony as granted that the writer has ever seen. The plat annexed to this article is made up from plats of different parts of the barony annexed

²⁶S. C. Hist: & Gen: Mag: vol. 11, p. 59.

²⁷M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. O. 5, 345.

²⁸Ibid, Bk. B., N^o. 7, p. 3.

²⁹Ibid, Bk. B., N^o. 7, p. 57.

³⁰Ibid, Bk. C. 7, p. 27.

³¹Ibid, Bk. M. N^o. 7, p. 333.

³²Ibid, Bk. Y, N^o. 7, p. 281.

to partition and other deeds. They represent apparently all the land the first and second Landgraves had in one contiguous body at that point. The solid black lines denote the original lines of the barony as near as can be inferred from descriptions in deeds referring to original lines, and they are probably correct.

SOUTH CAROLINA ALMANACS.

To 1800.

Compiled by MABEL L. WEBBER.

The following is a list of such South Carolina Almanacs down to 1800, as are known to be accessible in Charleston.

A list of so much of their contents as relates to South Carolina is given, and also the names of the libraries in which they may be found.

The first almanac printed in South Carolina, was Tobler's for 1752, according to the following advertisement in the *South Carolina Gazette* for December 6, 1751.

"Just Published, and to be sold by the Printer hereof, The South Carolina Almanack for the year 1752. By John Tobler of New-Windsor, Math. Wherein the Stile &c. is altered agreeable to a late act of Parliament."

The contents are given, and besides the usual things, there is a "Gardners Kalendar, done by a Lady of this Province and esteemed a very good one."

The following note is added to the advertisement:

"If this should meet with a favourable Reception (which we hope it will as it is the first calculated in and for this Province, and printed in it) a Continuance may be expected, and useful additions and Improvements (with Divine Permission) from

The Author and Printer."

- 1756 The South-Carolina Almanack, for . . . 1756: . . .
by John Tobler. . . . Germantown: . . . Printed
by Christopher Sower, and sold in Charles-Town,
South-Carolina by Jacob Viart. . . . 12 l.

(So. Ca. Hist'l. Soc.)

Contents, Courts in S. C. Road tables.

- 1757 The South-Carolina Almanack, for . . . 1757: . . .
by John Tobler. . . . Germantown: . . . Printed
by Christopher Sower, and sold in Charles-Town,
South-Carolina by Jacob Viart. . . . 12 l.

(So. Ca. Hist'l. Soc.)

Contents: Courts. Road-table.

1758. The South-Carolina Almanack, for . . . 1758: . . .
 by John Tobler. . . . Germantown: . . . Printed
 by Christopher Sower: and sold in Charles-Town,
 South-Carolina, by Jacob Viart. 16 l.
 (So. Ca. Hist'l. Soc.)
 Contents. Courts. Road table.

1760. The South-Carolina Almanack and Register for . . .
 1760; containing an ephemeris fitted to the meri-
 dian of Charleston: . . . by George Andrews.
 Charlestown: Printed by Robert Wells.
 (Owned by Miss Elizabeth Heyward Jervey.)

1762. [The South-Carolina Register for 1762]
 15 l. title page missing.
 (So. Ca. Hist'l. Soc.)
 Contents. Parishes of S. C. Stages and distances
 from Charleston. Lists of public, military and
 Civil officers, Pilots, pilots fees. Holidays and
 Court days. Bounties, current money, and interest
 in S. C.

1763. The South-Carolina Almanack and Register, . . . for
 1763: . . . by George Andrews. . . . Charles Town:
 Printed by Robert Wells. . . . 24 l.
 (So. Ca. Hist'l. Soc.)
 Contents. Public officers. Members of the Com-
 mons House of Assembly. Courts. Attornies.
 Notaries. Lists of the customs, military forts
 and garrisons, and civil officers. Fortifications.
 Pilots. Indian traders. Hemp and Indigo in-
 spectors. Scout beats. Bounties. Holidays and
 Court days. Societies. Duties on imports and
 exports. Parishes. Stage distances. Tide-table.

- 1765 The South-Carolina & Georgia Almanack, . . . for
 1765 . . . by John Tobler. . . . Charlestown: Printed
 by R. Wells and D. Bruce. 16 l.
 (So. Ca. Hist'l. Soc.)
 Contents. Public officers. Road table. Tide table.

- 1765 [South-Carolina Almanack for 1765; by George Andrews] 25 l. title page missing
(Charleston Library Society)
Contents. Public officers. Members of Commons House of Assembly. Courts. Commissioners for holding Courts of Admiralty. Officers of Customs. Officers of the three Companies of Royal Americans Stationed in S. C. and Georgia. Forts and garrisons. Attornies, with dates of their admission in the Court of Common Pleas. Justices of Peace. Hemp inspectors. Bounties. Commissioners of Fortifications. Pilots & their fees. Street Commissioners, and Constables in Charleston. Holidays, Court days. Duties in ports, Parishes. Stages and distances. Societies. Rates of Portorage.
- 1766 The South-Carolina and Georgia Almanack, for . . . 1766: . . . by John Tobler. . . Charleston: Printed by Robert Wells. 16 l.
(Charleston Library Society)
Contents. Public officers.
1768. The South-Carolina & Georgia Almanack, for . . . 1768 . . . by John Tobler. . . Charles Town: Printed for the editor by Robert Wells. . . 16 l.
(Charleston Library Society)
Contents. Road table. Tide table .
- 1769 The South-Carolina and Georgia Almanack, for . . . 1769: . . . by John Tobler. . . Charlestown: Printed for the editor by Robert Wells. 16 l.
(Charleston Library Society)
Contents. Public officers. Members of the Commons House of Assembly elected Oct. 4 & 5, 1768. Tide table.
1770. The South-Carolina and Georgia Almanack, for . . . 1769: . . . by John Tobler. . . Charlestown: Printed for the editor by Robert Wells. 16 l.

(Charleston Library Society and So. Ca. Historical Society)
 Contents. Courts. Resolutions of the inhabitants of
 S. C., July 22, 1769. Tide table.

1771. The Georgia Almanack . . . for 1771, . . . by John
 Tobler. Charlestown: Printed for the editor
 . . . by Robert Wells. 161.

(So. Ca. Historical Society.)

Contents. An Essay by a Freeholder of South Caro-
 lina, on the very important subjects now in debate
 between Great Britain and her Colonies.

1774. The South-Carolina and Georgia Almanack, for . . .
 1774: . . . by John Tobler. . . . Charlestown:
 Printed for the editor by Robert Wells. 161.

(So. Ca. Historical Society)

Contents. Road table. Public officers. Members of
 the Commons House of Assembly.

- 1774 Well's Register: together with an Almanack . . . by
 George Andrews . . . for . . . 1774. Charlestown:
 Printed by Robert Wells. 96 pp. 12 ed.

(So. Ca. Historical Society)

Contents. Public officers. Members of Commons
 House of Assembly. Courts. Customs. Military
 officers. Church commissioners. Free School com-
 missioners. Pilots. Street commissioners. To-
 bacco and flour inspectors. Justices of Peace.
 Attornies. Notaries. Charleston watch. Boun-
 ties. General & additional bounty on imports and
 exports. Rates of carterage, portorage, wharfage,
 and weighing and storage. Division of province
 into Districts; also sheriffs, coroners, clerks of
 Circuit Courts, etc. Division of Province into
 Counties and parishes. Ministers of the Church
 of England. Ministers of the Established Church
 of Scotland. Ships of War. Legal interest. Table
 of assize of bread. Table of weights and value
 of coins in S. C. Also a page and a half of gen-
 eral statistics relating to S. C.

- 1775 The South-Carolina and Georgia Almanack, for . . .
1775: . . . by John Tobler. Charleston: Printed
for the editor . . . by Robert Wells . . . 14 l.
(Charleston Library Society)
Contains no S. C. data.
- 1776 The South-Carolina and Georgia Almanack, for 1776
. . . by John Tobler. . . Charleston: Printed for
the editor . . . by Robert Wells. 16 l.
(So. Ca. Hist'l. and the Charleston Library Society)
The copy in the Library has 4 l. missing at the end.
Contains no local data.
- 1777 The South-Carolina and Georgia Almanack for . . .
1777: . . . by John Tobler. . . . Charlestown:
Printed and sold by [Robert Wells].
12 l. t. p. imperfect
(Charleston Library Society)
Contents. Road tables.
1778. The South-Carolina and Georgia Almanack for . . .
1778 . . . : by John Tobler. . . . Charlestown:
Printed . . . by Robert Wells & Son . . . 8 l. Im-
perfect at the end.
(Charleston Library Society.)
Contents. Tide table. Table of S. C. Currency.
Road table. Courts.*
1779. [The South Carolina and Georgia Almanack for . . .
1779 . . . by John Tobler. . . . Charlestown:
Printed by Wells.] 15 l. t. p. missing.
(Charleston Library Society)
Contents. Caesar's cure for Poison, for discovering
which the Assembly of S. C. purchased his Free-
dom and gave him an annuity of 100 Pounds.
Road table. Dollars reduced to S. C. Currency.
Table of interest. Tide table.

*The t. p. says that this A. contains Moses Lindo's receipt for Dying, but it is missing from this copy.

- 1780 The South-Carolina and Georgia Almanack for . . .
 1780: . . . by John Tobler. . . . Charlestown:
 Printed by John Wells Jun. . . . 10 l.
 (Charleston Libr'y. Soc. and S. C. Historical Soc.)
 [Both copies imperfect at the end.]
 Contents. Road table. Table of Interest. Tide table.
1781. The South-Carolina and Georgia Almanack for . . .
 1781 . . . by John Tobler. . . . Charlestown:
 Printed by John Wells Jr. . . . 18 l.
 [Copy in C. L. S. very imperfect.]
 (So. Ca. Hist'l. Soc. & C. L. S.)
 Contents. Humble Petition of the Monied People
 of this Republic, from the Charlestown Gazette,
 July 27, 1779. Table of Interest. Tide-table.
 Negro Caesar's Cure for Poison.
1782. The South-Carolina and Georgia Almanack for . . .
 1782 . . . by John Tobler. . . . Charlestown:
 Printed by R. Wells and Son. 16 l.
 (C. L. Soc.)
 Contents. Charleston directory.
1783. The Carolina and Georgia Almanack, or Ephemeris
 for . . . 1783. . . . Charlestown: Printed by R.
 Keith and J. M'Iver. 12 l.
 (Charleston Library Society)
 Contents. List of civil officers. Depreciation of
 Continental currency in S. C. Tide table.
- 1784 The South-Carolina and Georgia Almanack, for . . .
 1784 . . . by John Tobler. . . . Charlestown:
 Printed by J. Miller. . . . 12 l.
 (Charleston Library Society.)
 Contents. List of civil officers. Charleston City
 corporation. Import duties. Depreciation of cur-
 rency table.
1784. [South Carolina Almanack for 1784]
 8 l. imperfect. t. p. missing.
 (Charleston Library Society)
 Contents. Court sessions. Stages. Road tables.

- 1785 [The South Carolina Almanack for 1785]
 10 l. t. p. missing.
 (Charleston Library Society)
 Contents. Courts. Charleston directory.
1786. The North & South Carolina and Georgia Almanack
 for . . . 1786: by Isaac Bickerstaff Esq. [Benjamin West.] Charleston: Printed for A. Timothy. 11 l.
 (Charleston Library Soc.)
 Contents. Civil officers of S. C. Charleston City Corporation.
- 1787 The Carolina and Georgia Almanack; or, Astronomical diary for . . . 1787. n. p.: Printed for the editor. 10 l. (C. L. Soc.)
 Contents. Courts. Rates of Coin in S. C.
- 1787 Andrews's South Carolina and Georgia Almanack and ephemeris for . . . 1787 . . . Nassua, New Providence: Printed by John Wells. 16 l.
 (Charleston Libr'y. Society)
 Contents. Account of the first settlement in Carolina and Florida.
- 1788 Southern States ephemeris: or, North and South Carolina and Georgia Almanack for . . . 1788. Charleston: Bowen, Vandle & Andrews, n. d. 36 pp
 (College of Charleston Library)
- 1790 The South-Carolina and Georgia Almanack for . . . 1790: . . . by John Tobler. . . Charleston: Printed by Markland & M'Iver. 16 l.
 (So. Ca. Historical Society)
 Contents. Custom House, mode of transacting business; officers. State officers Charleston, officers of the City Corporation. Courts.
1793. South-Carolina and Georgia Almanac for . . . 1793, . . . by William Waring. . . Charleston: Markland & M'Iver, n. d. 40 pp.
 (College of Charleston Library)
 Contents.

- 1797 The South-Carolina and Georgia Almanac for . . .
 1797: . . . Charleston: Printed by J. M. M'Iver.
 181. (So. Ca. Historical Society)
 Contents. Revenue department. Custom house of-
 ficers. Postmasters. State officials. Courts. Rates
 of Pilotage. Militia. Officers of the City of
 Charleston. Road tables. Societies and clubs with
 names of the officers. Office of Discount and De-
 posit. Bank of S. C.
- 1798 Palladium of Knowledge: or, The Carolina and
 Georgia Almanac for . . . 1798 . . . Charleston:
 Printed by W. P. Young. 24 l.
 (So. Ca. Hist'l. Soc. & C. L. Soc.)
 Contents: Office of Discount and Deposit in Charles-
 ton. Bank of S. C. Rates of postage. Courts.
 State officials. Militia Staff. List of members of
 the Senate and the House, elected 1796. Officers
 of the City of Charleston. Gardener's calendar by
 Mrs. Logan. Post towns from Savannah to Port-
 land, Me. Cross roads from Charleston. Method
 of planting cotton.
1799. Palladium of Knowledge; or, The Carolina and
 Georgia Almanac for . . . 1799 . . . Charleston:
 Printed by W. P. Young.
 (College of Charleston Library.)
1799. The South-Carolina & Georgia Almanac, for . . .
 1799 . . . Charleston: Printed by Freneau & Paine.
 2nd. ed. 23 l. (Charleston Library Soc.)
 Contents. Tide table. Rules of the Charleston
 Chamber of Commerce. Rates of wharfage, stor-
 age, weighing, etc., according to the State laws
 passed March 1778, revived in 1783. Custom-
 house. Internal Revenue. Light house. Military
 department. Bank of S. C. Office of Deposit &
 discount. Courts and court officials. Notaries.
 City officials of Charleston. Post towns. Cross
 roads.

1800. Palladium of Knowledge: or, The Carolina and Georgia Almanac, for . . . 1800 . . . astronomical part by Isaac Briggs. Charleston: Printed by W. P. Young. 24 l.

(Charleston Lib'ry. Soc.)

Contents. Rates of duties on stamped vellum parchment and paper. Banks of S. C. Office of Deposit and Discount. Dollar table for S. C. & Georgia. Revenue dept. Custom house. Militia. Charleston City officials. Rules of the Charleston Chamber of Commerce. State officials. Members of Legislature. Courts. Gardener's calender by Mrs. Logan. Post office regulations. Post towns. Cross roads.

ORDER BOOK
of
John Faucheraud Grimké.
August 1778 to May 1780.

(Continued from the January Number)

April 1779

1: Parole Countersigns.
Officer of the Day tomorrow—Lieut. Budd

2: Parole Countersigns
Officer of the Day tomorrow, Lieut. Tate.

April 1779 Camp at Black Swamp.

3: G: O. Parole Counter^s.
R: O. Officer for Duty tomorrow
 { For the Day Cap^t: Lieut^t. Gorget.
 { For Guard, Lieut^t. Budd.

Ordered that the Quarter Guard consist of One Lieut^t. one Serjeant one Corporal & twenty men until further Orders.

The Quarter Master Serjeant will be careful tomorrow Morning in directing the Tents of the Quarter Guard to be properly pitched and at a convenient Distance from the front of the regiment.

The Tents to the left of the Center of the Reg^t. are to be struck at 12 oClock & pitched closer to those on the Right

4:th R: O. Officer for Duty tomorrow
 { For the Day—Cap^t. L^t. Donnom.
 { For the Guard—Lieut^t. Tate

Such of the Articles of War as have already been pointed out by the Commanding Officer for the Purpose are to be read to the regiment this forenoon at Eleven oClock.

The Commanding Officer of the two Companies who went to Georgia are to make Returns to the Quarter Master

of Such Necessaries as their Men left behind them at Fort Lyttleton in order if found to have them delivered to them.

The Officer of the Quarter Guard is to send his Serj^t. every two Hours to visit the Sentries in order to keep them alert & attentive to their Duty, the time for doing it should be an hour after Relief.

G: O. Parole Countersigns

5th: Officers for Duty tomorrow.

{ For the Day—Cap^t. Lieut^t. Weaver
 { For Guard. Lieu^t. Platen.

A Court Martial to sit immediately for the Tryal of such Prisoners as may be brought before them—Their Offences will be delivered by the Adjutant—Evidences will be particular in their Attendance or the Prisoners will be discharged.

President. Cap^t. James Mitchell

Members { Cap^t. L^t. Weaver
 { Lieut^t. Platen

G: O.

On the Discharge of a Musket within hearing of any of the Posts all the Guards are to be immediately turned out, & Patroles Sent to discover the Cause of the Firing. The Guards to remain under Arms until the Patroles return. Every person detected firing contrary to Orders to be confined in the Main Guard.

Parole Tamerlane Countersⁿ. Tea. Tax.

April 1779 Camp at Black Swamp

6th: R: O. Officers for Duty tomorrow

{ For the Day Cap^t. Roberts
 { For Guard—Lieu^t. Tate

G: O. Head Quarters 5th April 1779

For one Weeks Command tomorrow to relieve Col^o. Armstrong Col^o. Rae & Major Horry to have one days Provisions cooked & to be paraded at Seven oClock in the Morning.

For Fatigue tomorrow 2 Subs. 3 Serj^{ts}. & 50 Rank & File; they are to be supplied with two days Provisions &

be ready to march at 8 oClock in the Morning; they will take their Orders from Colonel Laumoy.*

Head Quarters 6th. April 1779

G: O. All officers who have Public Horses in their Possession are to make Returns of them this Evening to the Dep: Q^r: Gen^l.—

7th. R: O. Officers for Duty tomorrow.

{ For the Day Cap^t. Ja^s. Mitchell
 { For Guard Lieut^t. Platen

The Quarter Master will deliver a Gill of Rum to each Man of the Artillery & Train this forenoon.

After Orders.

A Court Martial to sit immediately for the Tryal of John Stanford of Cap^t. Davis's Company.

G: O. The Adj^t. Gen^l. in ordering Detachments is always to mention the Number of Days for which they are to draw Provisions; Notice of which being communicated to the Regimental Q^r. M^r. through the proper Channel makes them responsible that the Men of their respective regiments are supplied with provisions accordingly.

The Com^s. Officer of every Detachment, is, before he marches from the Parade, to enquire whether the Men are provided agreeable to Order, and if they are not to lodge the names of the deficient men and the regiments to which they belong with the Adj^t. Gen^l. who is positively directed to arrest & bring to Tryal the delinquent Quarter Masters, & if the Com^s. Officer of the party neglects to make this enquiry, he becomes responsible & must answer accordingly— This is to be considered as a Standing Order, and all Officers are to pay strict Obedience thereto, as it hath been found in Some Instances that a neglect has defeated the end of a Detachment.

*De Laumoy (or Lomoy) was a Major in the royal corps of engineers of France when selected by Benj. Franklin for service in America in the position of engineer. He is said to have arrived in America on the same ship as Lafayette, became Major, then Colonel during the war, was slightly wounded at Stono, 20 June, 1779. He served in America until Oct., 1783. Afterwards he received in France a position of Lieut. Col. in the provincial troops. (*Journals of Continental Congress and The French in America.*)

One Cap^t. one Subaltern 2 Serj^{ts}. & 50 Rank & File for fatigue to be paraded at 7 oClock tomorrow Morning with three days Provisions cooked: they will take their Orders from Col^o. Laumoy.

Parole, Countersigns

8: Officers for Duty tomorrow

For the Day, Cap^t. Davis

For Guard—Lieut. Tate.

G: O. Parole Countersigns.

A Gen^l. Court Martial is to sit immediately for the Tryal of all Prisoners that may be brought before them: Witnesses to attend.

President L^t. Col^o. Scott. Members 5 Cap^{ts}. 3 Sub^s. from the South Carolina Brigades— 2 Cap^{ts}. 2 Sub^s. from the N^o. Carolina Brigades & 1 Sub: from the Georgia Troops— Cap^t. Theus is requested to Act as Judge Advocate.

9th: R: O. Officers for Duty tomorrow

For the Day—Cap^t. L^t. Gorget.

For Guard. Lieut. Tate.

G: O. Parol Counter^s.

10th: R: O. Officer of the Day tomorrow Cap^t. Lieut^t.
Donnom.

The Quarter Master will deliver Cartridges & Flints this Afternoon to the different Companies in such Numbers as to compleat them to 12 Rounds & 2 flints ~~per~~ Man, returns being made by Com^d. Officers of Companies this forenoon for that Purpose: The Men are to be warned not to destroy their Ammunition on pain of being punished severely.

G: O. Parol Armstrong. Counter^s. Arts. Arms.

11th: R: O. Officer of the day tomorrow. Cap^t. Lieut^t.
Weaver.

G: O. The Troop is to beat at 8 oClock in the Morning.
Parole Belfast; Counter^s. Bee. Bull.

12th: R: O. Officer of the Day tomorrow. Cap^t. Roberts.

G: O: The Gen^l. Court Martial now sitting, L^t. Col^o.
Scott President Cap^t. Ladson Judge Advocate, have re-

ported, William Cadwell charged with taking up & claiming a public Horse—acquitted.

Alex^r. M^cDonald private in the 1st. So. Carolina reg^t. charged with stealing Soap—found guilty, & sentenced to receive 75 Lashes on his bare back with a Cat nine Tails—The Gen^l. approves the sentence & orders it to be executed tomorrow Morning at Troop beating— Mich^l Kennedy a Soldier in the 2^d. S^o. Carolina Reg^t. charged with Desertion from the 5th N^o. Carolina Regiment found guilty & sentenced to receive 100 Lashes on his bare back with a Cat nine Tails—to serve his time of Inlistment in the 2^d Reg^t. & the time of Inlistment in the Service of N^o. Carolina—The Gen^l. approves the Sentence & orders it to be carried into Execution tomorrow Morning.

Cap^t. Felix Warley of the 3^d. South Carolina Reg^t. is appointed Auditor in the Southern Departments of the Quarter Master, Pay Master, Director, Cloathier or Barrack Master Gen^l. and of the Commissaries Gen^l. of Provisions, Prisoners & Military Stores.

For one Weeks Command L^t. Col^o. M^cIntosh and Major—the Men for this Command to be paraded & ready to march tomorrow Morning at 7 oClock, with one days provision cooked.

Parole, Cabinet. Counters^s. Calm. Camp.

13th. R: O. Officer of the day tomorrow Cap^t. Ja^s. Mitchell.

The Quarter Master will issue out Knapsacks to Cap^t. E. Mitchell's Company agreeable to a Return signed by the Commanding Officer of the Same

G: O: Parole, Emperor. Counters^s. Edward. Ely.

The Gen^l. Court Martial of which Lieut. Col^o. Scott is president have further reported Oyburn Crab of the 5th N^o. Carolina Battalion charged with Neglect of Duty in letting a prisoner escape, found guilty & sentenced to receive 50 Lashes on the bare back with a Cat o Nine Tails— The Gen^l. approves the Sentence but remits the Stripes.

Joseph Case of the 5th N^o. Carolina Regiment charged with Neglect of Duty in letting a prisoner escape found guilty & sentenced to receive 50 lashes on the bare back with

a Cat O Nine Tails— The Gen^l. approves the Sentence but remits the Stripes.

14 R: O. Officer of the day tomorrow Cap^t. Davis.
G: O. Parole Counters^s.

15. R: O: Officer of the day tomorrow. Cap^t. Lieu^t. Gorget.

Officers commanding Companies are daily to examine the Ammunition of their Men to see that none be wasted or destroyed and when they find any guilty of such misconduct, they are to confine them in order for Punishment.

G: O. Parole Counters^s.

16: R: O: Officer of the day tomorrow Cap^t. L^t. Donnom.
G: O. Parole, Guard. Counters^s. Gates, Green.

The Gen^l. Order of the 2^d. April directing the Centries to oblige all Horsemen to dismount is to be understood to relate only to the Out Posts.

17: R. O. Officer of the Day tomorrow Cap^t. Lieu^t. Weaver.

G: O. Parole Countersigns

The Soldier who found a Gold Ring & brought it to Head-Quarters a few Weeks ago, is directed to deliver it to the Adj^t. Gen^l. by whom he will be rewarded; the Owner being known.

18: R: O. Officer of the Day tomorrow, Cap^t. Roberts.

G: O. Parole. Countersigns.

19: R: O. Officer of the Day tomorrow— Cap^t. Jas. Mitchell

G: O. Parole Countersigns,

The Militia under the Command of Col^o. Simmons are to discharge their Arms this afternoon as 5 oClock.

Head Quarters Black Swamp 19th April 1779.

G. O. for command tomorrow Lieu^t. Coll Mason and Major Lide of Col^l. Sumners Brigade 1 Captain 2 Subalterns 1 Serjt. and 35 Rank and file from the 2^d 1 Cap^{tn}. 1 Subaltern 2 Serjeants and 32 Rank & file from the 5th

South Carolina Regiments 2 Captains 5 Subalterns 9 Sergeants and 235 rank and file from Col^t. Simmons Brigade they are to be paraded at 11 O'clock Tomorrow Morning with 1 Days Provisions Cooked.

20: Camp Black Swamp 20th April 1779.
R. O. Officer of the Day Tomorrow Capt. Davis.

The Men are this evening at Rool [sic] Calling to be supplied with a sufficient number of Cartridges to compleate to 12 Round p^r. man and 2 flints. the Quarter Master will attend for the purpose— Officers Commanding Companies Will see this Order executed as they must answer for the neglect.

21: R: O: Officer of the Day tomorrow Cap^t. L^t. Gorget.
Guard Lieut. Jackson

Head Quarters. 21st. April 1779.

G: O. A Court of inquiry is to sit immediately to examine into the conduct of Lieut Co^l. Mason Relative to two Charges exhibited against him by Cap^t. Felix Warley.

President Gen^l. Huger.

Major Wise, Major Armstrong. Two Captains 2 Suba^l. from Gen^l. Huger's Brigade. 1 Captain 1 Subaltern from Gen^l. Sumners Brigade. Cap^t. Warley is to Support the Charges all Witnesses to attend. The Main Guard to be re-inforced with 1 Captain & 6 privates

22: 22 April 1779.

Reg^{tl}: Orders—Officers for duty Tomorrow—For the Day Cap^t. L^t. Weaver. for Guard Lieut. Budd.

Every Officer Commanding a Gun is immediately to examine the lockers to know whither he has at least 15 Rounds of Cartridges and Ball with a Sufficient Number of Tubes and see the Lint Staves properly Charged with Mach. Should any thing be wanted the Quarter Master will be careful [sic] to Deliver it on application.

23: Black Swamp 23^d. April 1779.

R: O. Officers for duty tomorrow
For the Day Cap^t. E. Mitchell
For the Guard, Lieu^t. Tate.

G: O. Captain Benjⁿ. Cattle now acting in the Army Is to be considered as a Confidential Officer attendant on Gen^l. Moultrie and all order from the Gen^l. Conveyed By him are to be obeyed and he respected accordingly

Regimental Surgeons are Directed to send Before 12 O'clock in the Morning to the flying Hosp^l. such of their sick as cannot be properly taken care of in Camp.

General After Orders.

Orders having been repeatedly issued forbidding the disorderly custom of firing in Camp, the General for the information of those who have lately arrived & may possibly be unacquainted with them, this once repeats the Injunction: He is hopeful that it will be attended to, and that He shall not be put to the disagreeable necessity of enforcing it by more vigorous measures.

24:

24th April 1779

Order of March.

The Army will march by the Right at two oclock this afternoon

The Advanced Guard to be composed of the Light Infantry.

1 Piece of Artillery
South Carolina Brigade.
Baggage of D^o.
Park &c

Main Guard: 1 Capt 1 Sub: 3 Serjts & 34 R: & F.

North Carolina Brigade

1 Piece of Artillery
Baggage of the N^o. Carolina Brigade
Rear Guard Composed of the Old Guards.

R: O. Officers having Men in the Flying Hospital are to visit them this Day & get such as are fit for Duty Discharged.

The Troops are to March tomorrow Morning at 4 o-Clock by the right of the N: C. Brigade

25: Kings Creek 3 Miles from Mathews's Bluff.

25 April 1779.

Parole—Quixote—Count^s. Quart. Quince.

Field Officer for the Day tomorrow—L^t. Col^o. Henderson.

B: M. Lieut. Hamilton

The Discharge of a Musquet from the Park of Artillery, will be the Signal for the Guards to come in & the Wagons loaded.

The General desires that an exact return of the Officers No-Com^d. Officers & Soldiers including the Hospital Escort be made tomorrow Morning when the Troops halt.

26: Swicord's Mill four Miles below Summerlines.

April 26, 1779

Parole—Rochester. C. S. Rich. Right.

F: O. for the Day tomorrow L^t. Col^o. Scott.

B: M. Cap^t. Raiford.

27th Four Mile Branch (near Stephen Smith's)

Parol—Saratoga. C: S: Salley—Smith.

F: O. for the day to-morrow—Major Wise.

B: M. Lieut. Hamilton.

(To be continued.)

SOUTH CAROLINA GLEANINGS IN ENGLAND.

Communicated by Mr. Lothrop Withington, 30 Little Russell Street, W. C., London (including "Gleanings" by Mr. H. F. Waters, not before printed).

JOHN COLLETON of Whitecomb Rawlegh, in the County of Devon, Baronet. Will 22 April 1751; proved 30 November 1754. To be privately buried in the vault I built adjoining to Whitecomb Chappel. My coffin to be the same as my grandson Petters, a double coffin covered with Black bays, black nails and Hinges to be carried in plain black Hearse, twelve men that worked to or sold to the House to carry from Hearse to grave with 5s. each for Crape and Halbert and gloves, all due for funerall except Coffin and gloves not to exceed £30, no strong Drink to be given but one glass of wine to each who attend my funeral. To my servants £5 each instead of mourning and to the minister of the parish five guineas. To the poor of Witycomb all the money to be found in the poor's drawer in my bureau. To my son Robert Land etc at Exmouth now in possession of William Drake Gould Esqre and the estate at Whestone in Finchley, County Middlesex late Thomas Amys deceased and mortgaged to me a bond with interest due from Robert Leslie Esqr and £10 for mourning also the silver Tea Table. To my unhappy daughter Elizabeth late wife to Edward Hawley Esqre her Bond to me for £100 and five guineas. To Ann Collins daughter of the late Reverend John Collins of Stoke county Devon Clerk deceased for her kindness to my late wife and assisting us in all our sicknesses since she lived with us £40 per annum for life and the use of my house where I lived at Exmouth and all household goods, horses, carriages and use of furniture Liquor coals or hay etc clear of all rent Taxes or repairs Nota Bene all the Furniture of the chamber where she lies except two Landskaps and the Family Pictures are her own proper goods brought there as also the Furniture in her two Closets and her Plate and Silver Coffee Pot a Scollopped Waiter and Hand Candlestick also I bequeath to her too the 12 silver spoons marked only C. and exonerate all debts I will and require that my Books, pictures

or Clocks shall never be sold but go to my heir and executor but Ann Collins if living to have use of stair head Cloth and also £10 for mourning. To my daughter in law Susannah Colleton now in Carolina £10 and steward who receives rents in Devon and Exon £10. To Grandson John Colleton son to late John Colleton deceased in Carolina and Susannah his wife, his heirs etc all estate in Great Britain not otherwise disposed of but if he die without heirs male then to my son Robert Colleton. Also to said Grandson John Colleton all Grants, Dominions, Royalties and Jurisdictions in South America but whereas previous to marriage of son John Colleton deceased with Susannah Snell I gave him my Barony called Fairlawns in South Carolina and said son John has settled same on wife and children and charged son by his late wills and as I cannot recollect any legal assignment I confirm said gift etc, etc to Executors in trust till grandson John Colleton is 21; my true and dear friend Ann Collins and my dearest son Robert Colleton, with power to grant leases till grandson John Colleton is 21 etc. Written with my own hand. Witnesses: Finney Belfield, Allen Belfield, Wndym Walker. Proved in Prerogative Court of Canterbury by son Robert Colleton Esquire reserving to Ann Collins spinster the other executor. Proved by said Ann Collins spinster surviving executor 7 March 1755. Proved by Sir John Colleton, Baronet grandson of the deceased, now of age 22 August 1757 proof to Ann Collins spinster, surviving executrix said grant having expired.

Penfold, 295.

DANIEL HUGER of Berkley, County province of South Carolina Will 16 November 1754; proved 7 January 1756. To Church of Shore Ditch Parish in Oxon (sic. i. e. Hoxton) near London in Great Britain £50 in my South Sea annuities to be annexed to the Legacy founded by Mr. Thomas Fairchild and to be appropriated to the same use to preach yearly a Sermon on the Wonderful Works of God in the Vegetable Creation To my wife Ann Huger a tenement in Colleton Square which I purchased of Mr. John Cordes and £4000 to be taken out of my South Sea Annuities and

£3000 South Carolina money, negro girl named Cena and her issue, bed etc. in lieu of dower. To Benjamin Perdriau Junior, Elizabeth Perdriau and Lydia Perdriau Son and daughters of Benjamin Perdriau my Cousin £200. To my son Daniel Huger my plantations called Limrick and Rice Hope including the lands bought of Messrs Gough and Roche. To son Isaac Huger three tracts purchased of Mr. Thomas Lynch in Berkley County on the Head of Wando River (1384 acres) also two tracts bought of Mr. John Mayrant (730 acres). To my son John Huger my Cyprus Plantation with 500 acres bought of Mr. James Boisseau (making in all 3425 acres) near Savanna Bridge in Craven County. To son Benjamin Huger 1500 acres of land bought of Mr. James Nicholas Mayrant deceased, joining on my Cyprus Tract, Mr. Elias Ball's Tract, with also 500 acres purchased from the Lords Proprietors joining on Mr. John Nicholson's Lands and on lands bought of Mr. Roche, said 2000 acres to son Benjamin. To son John a Plantation bought of Mr. William Moore called the Hagan on the T. of the Eastern Branch of Cooper River and two tracts I bought of Mr. Hall and Messrs Bonneaus joining the said Hagan plantation. To son Benjamin my corner House in Charles Town fronting the broad Street with my other four Houses joining it and fronting Church Street. To son Daniell Corner House in Charles Town, fronting on Elliott Street and to Son Isaac tenement adjoining in Elliott Street. To son Francis £2000 sterling in South Sea annuities and £1000 South Carolina money to be paid to Colonel Francis Lejeau and his son Francis Lejeau for use of son Francis etc. To son Paul, ditto, ditto. To daughter Margaret £1000 sterling and £1000 South Carolina money to be paid ditto at 21 or marriage and if Francis or Paul die before 21 or the girl before 21 or marriage then to survivors etc. Executors for said three children: said Colonel Francis Lejeau and his son Francis Lejeau who are empowered to lend said £5000 sterling given to Francis Paul and Margaret and to place at interest in South Carolina etc. Rest of personal estate either in South Sea Annuities or other matters in Great Britain in the Provinces etc to sons Daniel, Isaac John and Benjamin as they attain 21 etc. To son

Isaac 100 acres lately bought of Mr. Richard Capers Joining the East Lands bought of Mr. Thomas Lynch All slaves on Plantations to be worked till son Daniel is 19 and all produce of all worldly estate to be appoynted to maintenance of four sons Daniel, Isaac John and Benjamin till their ages of 19, to have good and liberal education as can be had in the Provinces and Plantation charges being satisfied, surplus of money from sale of moveables etc. (except gold and silver plate to be divided to four sons) to be appropriated to purchase of young slaves to work with others and all slaves to said four sons at 19 etc. Executors to meet twice yearly in first Tuesday in March and September to settle accounts etc. Executors: Messrs Gabriel Manigault, Elias Horry, Daniel Lesesne and Thomas Cordes till son Daniel is 19, then son Daniel sole executor of estate relating to his three brothers Isaac, John and Benjamin, receiving more particularly said Elias Horry and Daniel Lesesne care of Wando Plantation and Gabriell Manigault and Thomas Cordes of Limerick Plantations. Witnesses: E. Ball, John Coming Ball, Pr Sallens. Proved in Prerogative Court of Canterbury by Thomas Corbett Esquire, Attorney for Francis Lejeau senior and Francis Lejeau junior so far as power to sell £5000 South Sea Stock for benefit of Children Francis Huger, Paul Huger, and Margaret Huger Administration of all goods etc. of said Daniel Huger late of Berkley county in the Province of South Carolina deceased granted 3 April 1764 (except as concerns £5000 ditto) to Charles Garth, attorney for Daniel Huger, son of deceased, as executor named in the will, now residing in said Province of South Carolina.

Glazier, 11.

In the name of God Amen. I ROGER PINCKNEY of Peterborough in the county of Northton Gent do make this my last will and Testament in manner following. I desire to be buried in the Churchyard of the parish or place where I shall dye at the least Expense which may be and without any Persons to support the Pall and that six Poor Persons may carry me to the Grave to whom I desire my Executrix hereafter named to give half a Crown each instead of gloves

and Hatbands And whereas my two Sons are in all probability well provided for I am willing therefor to make the best provision for my Daughters that I can as hereafter Imprimis I give to my Wife Anna Maria Pinckney All my money and Securities for money debts Stock in Trade and all other my Effects whatsoever for and during her natural life and after her decease to my three daughters Jane, Ann and Mary in the proportions following. To my Daughter Jane One hundred pounds less than is to the other two in regard she has two hundred pounds now in her possession the rest to be equally devided amongst them And I make my said wife Executrix of this my Will hereby revoking and making void all former and other wills by me at any time heretofore made And desire that all my just debts be fully and legally discharged In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and Seal this twenty fifth day of July in the year of Our Lord 1772. Rogr Pinckney (L. S.) Signed Sealed Published and declared by the within Testator as and for his last will in the presence of the Testator and of each other W. Brown Danl Douglas. This will was proved at London the thirty first day of October in the year of Our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy four before the Right Worshipful Sir George Hay Knight Doctor of Laws Master Keeper or Commissary of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury lawfully constituted by the Oath of Anna Maria Pinckney Widow and Relict of the Deceased and Sole Executrix named in the said Will to whom administration was granted all and singular the goods chattells and Credits of the said deceased having been first sworn by Commission duly to administer.

375, Bargrave.

WILLIAM HAGGATT of Mill Hill, county Middlesex, Esq. Will 18 May 1773; proved 13 July 1773. To my wife Elizabeth Haggatt my two plantations called Lamberts and Haggatts Hall in Barbadoes and my two estates called Crowfield in St. James Parish Goose Creek and Haggatt Hall in St. George Dorchester and Province of South Carolina, North America and all estate in England. To

James Marshall Esq now living with me at Mill Hill £500 and to Miss Mary Dunne now at Mill Hill £50. Executors: wife and James Marshal Esq. Witnesses: J. Ramsden, John Bullivane and James Hunt.

Stevens, 294.

(Continued from Vol. XI.)

REGISTER OF
ST. ANDREW'S PARISH, BERKELEY COUNTY,
SOUTH CAROLINA.

1719-1774.

Copied and Edited by MABEL L. WEBBER.

(Continued from the January Number)

BURIALS P^r REV^d. M^r. MARTYN

William Brandford Buried May y^e 3^d. 1767.

—— Son of Richard King & Jane his wife Buried Sept^r.
1767 intr^d. without a minister

John Gibson Buried (intre^d without a minister) Oct^r. 20th
1767. Died at Maj^r. Thomas Fullers.

Owen Bowen Buried. Died at S^t Barthol^{ws}. intr^d. without
a Minister Nov^{br}. y^e 22^d 1767.

William Fairchild Son of Alexander Walker Buried Nov^{br}.
y^e 17th 1767. intrd without a minister

John Boneau Jun^r. Son of John Bonneau & —— his wife
Buried Dec^{br}. 27th 1767. intr^d. without a Minister.

Rebecah the wife of Coll^o. Robert Rivers Buried January
y^e 3^d. 1768.

Elizabeth-Anne the wife of Francis Rose Buried p^r the Rev^d.

M^r. Cooper of S^t. Mich^{les}: Chas Town April 24th 1768

Charles Jones Buried July y^e 4th 1768 inter^d: without a
Minister

Joseph Williams Buried p^r the Rev^d. M^r. Cooper of S^t.
Michals Charles Town Sept^{br} 2^d. 1768

Marg^t. Daught^r. of John Martin Rem & Barbare his wife
Oversear to Whitm^{sh}: Fuller Buried Oct^r. 15th 1768. intrd.
without a minister

Frances a Dutch Serv^t. of M^r. John Lloyd. Buried
inter^d. without a Minister 16th Nov^{br}. 1768.

Barbery y^e wife of John Martin Rem Buried Nov^{br}. 22^d.
1768 intr^d. without a minister.

Martha the Daught^r. of Thomas Scott & Anne his wife
Buried Nov^{br}. y^e 30th 1768.

John Martin Rem Buried Feb^{ry}. 9th 1769 intr^d. without a Minister

A young Infant Son of William Henry Drayton Esq^r. & Dorothy his wife Buried Oct^r. 5, 1769

John Rivers Buried Decemb^r. y^e 3^d. 1768.

John Son of Richard King & Jane his wife Buried May y^e 19th 1769

Sarah Daught^r. of Elizabeth Rivers widow of John Rivers Deceased Buried June y^e 7th 1769. intr^d without a Minister

Hugh Willson Buried August y^e 18th 1769 intr^d. without a minister. he was an oversear to M^r. Thomas Fuller.

Sarah Daught^r. of Doct^r. Thomas Honnour Buried Oct^r. 29th 1769 inter^d. without a Minister

Elizabeth the Wife of Thomas Fuller Buried p^r y^e Rev^d. M^r. Martyn Nov^{br}. y^e 23^d. 1769.

Whitmarsh Fuller Buried Decemb^r. y^e 6th 1769.

David Jones Buried Janu^{ry} y^e 18th 1770 intrd. without a Minister.

Thomas Jones Buried Feb^{ry}. y^e 2^d. 1770 intrd. without a minister

Elizabeth the wife of Mathurin Guerin Sen^r. Buried p^r. M^r. Evins the Anab^{pts}. Teacher Feb^{ry}. y^e 6th 1770.

Frances Ladson Son of Joseph Ladson Buried Feb^{ry}. y^e 27th 1770

Martha the wife of John Man Sn^r. Buried p^r y^e Rev^d. M^r. Martyn March y^e 5th 1770

Benjamin Son of Mary Hyrne (widow to Henry Hyrne Esq^r. Deces^d.) Buried p^r the Rev^d. M^r. Martyⁿ. April y^e 14th 1770

Thomas Elliott Buried p^r. the Rev^d. M^r. Panting May y^e 7th 1770.

John Taylor of James Island Buried p^r the Rev^d. M^r Panting July y^e 15th 1770

Margaret Daught^r. to John Godfrey & Patitence his wife Buried Sept^r. y^e 18th 1770. intr^d. without a Minister.

CHRISTININGS

Martha-Elliott Daught^r of Alexander Walker and Anne his Wife Bapt^{zd} p^r. the Rev^d. M^r. Panting in Chas Town February y^e 12th 1770.

Jane Daught^r. of Thomas Scott & Anne his wife Bapt^{zd}. p^r. Rev^d. Robert Cooper Rect^r. S^t. Michals Chas Towne May — 1768

Elizabeth Govan an Adult Bapt^{zd}. p^r the Rev^d. M^r. Panting March y^e 3^d. 1771 came from the Back Settlements.

John Son of Philip Power & Mary his wife. Baptiz^d: p^r the Rev^d. M^r. Panting March y^e 3^d. 1771. of S^t. Bartholomew.

Beulah Daugh^r. of John-Vinc^t: Man and Anne his wife Bapt^{zd}. Priv^t. Bapt^{zm}. April 28th. 1771

Jonathan Son of John Miles & Anne his wife Baptiz^d. May y^e 14th 1771 by the Rev^d. Thomas Panting.

Mary Anne Daught^r. of Robert Rose and Rebecca his wife Bapt^{zd}. Nov^{br}. y^e 25th 1771. by y^e Rev^d. M^r. Schwab

Edith Elliott Daugh^{tr}. of Joseph Elliott & Sarah his wife Deces^d. Bapt^{zd}. p^r. y^e Rev^d. M^r. Schwab. Jan^{ry}. y^e 12th 1772.

Sarah Daught^r. Ibid } Bapt^{zd} p^r the Rev^d. M^r. Schwab.
Gilbert Son of Ibid }

William Son of William Robinson & Jane his wife Bapt^{zd}. March y^e 1st. 1772 p^r. the Rev^d. M^r. Schwab.

Mary Ann Daught^r. of Mathew Smallwood & Judith his wife Bapt^{zd}. p^r y^e Rev^d. M^r. Schwab April y^e 12th 1772

Elizabeth Daught^r. of John Lining & Mary his wife Bapt^{zd}. p^r. Rev^d. M^r. Schwab May y^e 27th 1772.

BURIALS P^r Y^e REV^d. M^r. PANTING

Margaret the wife of John Cattell Buried Octo^{br} y^e 17th 1770 p^r the Rev^d. Thomas Panting

— The wife of John Swetman Buried Octo^{br}. y^e 31st. 1770 intr^d. without a minister.

Frances Daugh^r of Adam McDonald & — Buried Feb^{ry} — 1771

Martha-Elliott the Daught^r. of Alex^{dr}. Walker & Anne his wife Buried Feb^{ry}: 23^d. 1771 intrd. without Minister.

Mary the Daught^r. of Samuell Stent & Mary his wife Buried
March y^e 5th. 1771 intr^d. without a Minister

Elizabeth the wife of Edward Legge, Buried: April: 23^d:
1771

The Rev^d. M^r. Thomas Panting* A. M. rector of this Parish
—— 1771. Virtus Post Funera Vivit.

Joseph Fitch Oversear to M^r. Nathaniel Fuller Buried Aug-
ust 9th 1771 int^d. without a minister.

Elizabeth the wife of Joseph Hughes Buried at Edw^d. Fen-
wick's, Esqrs plantation August y^e 19th 1771 intr^d. with-
out a minister

Edward Smith y^e Schoolmaster Buried Sept^{br}. y^e 4th 1771
intr^d. without a Minister.

Elizabeth Daught^r. of Thomas Holman & Mary his wife
Buried Sept^{br}. y^e 5th 1771 intr^d. without a Minister.

Christopher Son of Edward Legge Buried Octo^{br}. y^e 7th
1771 intr^d. without a Minister.

James Patterson Buried Octo^{br} 7th 1771 liv^d. at M^{rs}. Rut-
ledge, intr^d. without a Minister.

John Samways Buried Octob^r. 29th 1771. intr^d. without a
Minister.

John Sweetman Buried Nov^{br} —— 1771. intr^d. without a
Minist^r.

William Edwards Buried Dec^{br}. 14th 1771 intrd without a
Minist^r.

BIRTHS

William Son of Mathew Smallwood & Judith his wife Born
Nov^{br} 13th 1768. Bapt^{zd}. p^r. y^e Rev^d. M^r. Cooper in Chas
Town.

John Son of Philip Power & Mary his wife Born — 1771.
Beulah Daugh^{tr}. of John Vin^{ct} Man & Anne his wife born
Feb^{ry}. 27th 1771.

Jonathan Son of John Miles & Anne his wife born Sept^{br}.
15th 1770

Charles-Cattell Son of Alexander Walker & Anne his wife
born Sept^r. 17th 1771. Bapti^{zd}. p^r. the Rev^d. M^r. Cooper
in Cha^s. Town.

**South Carolina and American General Gazette*, September 24,
1771. Deaths] Rev. Thomas Panting, A. M. Rector of St. An-
drews Parish.

- Maryanne Daugh^{tr}. of Robert Rose & Rebecca his wife born
August 15th ———
- Mary Anne Daught^r. of Mathew Smallwood & Judith his
wife Born January y^e 4th 1772.
- Sarah Daught^r. of Richard Park Stobo & Sarah his wife
Born ———
- Charlotte Daught^r. of Ibid Born April 26: 1772. were twins
- Elizabeth Daugh^{tr}. of John Lining and Mary his wife Born
22^d. May 1772.
- Mary Daught^r. of Frances Rose & Sarah his wife born
August 15th. ——— N. B. the second of that name.
- John son of William Robinson & Jane his wife born Jan-
uary 17th 1767
- Frances Son Ibid Born October y^e 1st 1769
- William Son to Ibid Born February 19th 1772
- William Son of William Godfrey & Sarah Fowler born—
— 1773.

MARRIAGES

- Doc^r. Edward Gunter and Martha Melachamp married April
12th 1772.
- Col. Thomas Fuller to Catherine Foley by the Rev^d. M^r.
Purcell of Christ Church ——— 1773
- M^r. George Mullins to Sarah Cattell on the Seventeenth day
of June 1773
- M^r. Alexander McQueen to Elizabeth Fuller Spinster the
fourteenth of January 1774 by the Rev^d. M^r. Pearce of
Dorchester.
- M^r. Mathurin Guerin Sen^r. to ——— Peacock on the ———
1774 by the Rev^d. M^r. ———
- M^r. William Sanders to Mary Quarterman Widow on Tues-
day 1st. February 1774. by the Rev^d. M^r. Dundass.*
- M^r. Archibald Scott to Mary Rivers Spinster on Thursday
the 3^d. February, 1774 by the Rev^d. M^r. Dundass.
- M^r. David Scott to Elizabeth Man Spinster on Thursday
the 10th February 1774. by the Rev^d. M^r. Purcell.
- M^r. John-Alleyne Walker to Jane Oliphant Spinster on
Thursday the 24th February 1774. by Rev^d. M^r. Cooper.

*Rev. John Dundas of St. John's Parish, Colleton.

Doctor Charles Drayton to Esther Middleton Spinster on Thursday the 24th February 1774. by Rev^d. M^r. Cooper.
 M^r. Thomas Rose to Miss Mary Blake Spinster on Thursday the 13th Oct^r. 1774.
 M^r. ——— Frick to Miss ——— Hinckle Spinster on Thursday the 13th Oct^r. 1774.

BURIALS

Richard Son of John Godfrey Buried Janu^{ry}. 2^d. 1772. intrd. without a Minister. (The Remark *buried without a Minister* is Superficial, as the Minister was no Resident in the Parish, neither was him any notice given at the Place of his Residence.—Schwab.)
 Mrs. Martha Adams a poor woman Buried Janu^{ry}. 4th 1772 int^d. without a Minister. (The same is answered by the foregoing note.—Schwab.)
 Frances Mucklewain wid^o. died in Cha^s. Town Buried a S^t. Andrews Church Feb^{ry}. 8th 1772. intr^d. without a Minister. (The same is answered as before mentioned. Schwab.)
 Elisha Fowler Buried at M^r. John Cattells Feb^{ry}. 19th 1772. intrd. without a Minister. (The same answer as above. Schwab.)
 Mary-Henrieta the wife of the Hon^{ble}: Henry Middleton Esq^r. Buried March y^e 2^d. 1772. intrd. without a Minister. (When this Lady was buried, I was in the Parish but not desired to attend the Funeral. Schwab.)
 M^{rs}. ——— Smith wid^{ow}. Buried from William Scotts Esq^r. April y^e 5th 1772. p^r. y^e Rev^d. M^r. Schwab.
 Richard Rose son of Frances Rose Buried May y^e 17th: 1772 p^r. y^e Rev^d. M^r. Schwab.
 Sarah Daught^r. of Richard Park Stobo & Mary his wife Buried June y^e 1st. 1772.
 Charlota Daught^r. of Ibid Buried July y^e 3^d. 1772, intrd. Without a Minister. (The 3^d. of July I was in the Parish, but perhaps unknown to M^{rs}. Stobo & M^r. Man.—Schwab.)
 Benjamin-William (son of Thomas Bull & Sarah his wife) Buried p^r. the Rev^d. M^r. Schwab July y^e 30th. 1772.
 ——— the wife of Cap^t. ——— Easts Buried p^r. the Rev^d. M^r. Earnest Schwab. Sept^r. y^e 26th. 1772

John Man, Clerk of this Parish, buried The 30 8^{br}: 1772 by C. E. Schwab.

Sarah Bull wife of Thomas Bull buried by the Rev^d. M^r. Schwab 30th May. 1773.

Elizabeth daughter of John Lining & Mary his wife Buried by — July the 7th [?] 1773.

1773. The Rev^d. M^r. Schwab Minister of this Parish Departed this life after a very few Days Sickness on Monday the Fifth Day of July, about 6 o'clock in the Evening, and was Buried on Tuesday being the Sixth Day of July, near the side of the Church, in the Yard Opposite to the Communion Table The rever'd M^r. Pearce of Dorchester read the Ceremony.

William Miles was Buried at his house where he was living on Monday the Twenty Eighth Day of June in the Year of our Lord 1773 by the Rev^d. M^r. Schwab.

Lydia M. Fuller daughter of Nathaniel Fuller & Ann his wife died on the 19th October & buried the 20th 1773 by the Rev^d. M^r. Pierce of Dorchester.

Arthur Deloney died on the 26th October & buried the 27th October 1773

John Drayton Jun^r. died on the 27th October & buried the 28th October 1773.

Thomas Mellichamp Senr. died on the 4th November & buried the 6th November 1773.

Thomas Holman died on the 14th January & buried on the 17th January, 1774.

Alex^r. Peroneau died on the 30th November 1773. [sic.]

Mary the wife of Thomas Rose died on Tuesday, 1 February 1774, & buried the 3^d. February 1774 by the Rev^d. M^r. Dundass.

James Coffin died on Tuesday the 22^d. February & buried the 24th February, 1774.

John Cattell (son of William) died on Tuesday the 15 March & buried on Thursday the 17th of March 1774 by the Rev^d. M^r. Dundass.

James Thomas died on Tuesday the 15 March & buried on Wednesday the 16th Day of March 1774

George Mullins died on Friday the 29 April 1774 & buried on Sunday the 1st May 1774

CHRISTININGS P^r. REV^d MR SCHWAB.

Mary Daught^r. of Frances Rose & Sarah his wife Bap^{tzd}.
Sept^r. y^e. 2^d 17— [worn off.]

Elizabeth daughter of Benjamin Rivers & Mary his wife
baptized the 13th June 1773.

Susannah Wilson daughter of James Coffin & Sidney his
wife the 16th January 1774. baptized by the Rev^d. M^r.
Pierce.

John Son of Daniel Boyden & ——— his wife baptized on
Sunday the 3^d. April 1774. by the Rev^d. M^r. Dundass

Lydia Daughter of Benjamin Cattell & Mary his wife bap-
tized on Tuesday the 5th April 1774, by the Rev^d. M^r.
Dundass.

Francis son of Robert & Rebecca Rose baptized on Sunday
23 Oct^r. 1774. Rev^d. M^r. Lewis

Rachael daughter of Abram Ladson & Elizabeth his wife
baptized on Sunday 23^d. Oct^r. 1774. Rev^d. M^r. L^ewis of
S^t. Pauls.

Hannah Christiana Daughter of John Alleyne Walter &
Jane his wife baptized Thursday 31 November 1774 by
the Reverend M^r. Cooper of S^t. Michaels

BIRTHS

Lydia Daughter of Benjamin Cattell & Mary his wife born
the 8th. day of October 1773.

———[worn off], Son of Daniel Boyden and ——— his wife
born the 2^d. day of March 1774.

Rachael Daughter of Abram Ladson & Elizabeth his wife
born the 8th day of April 1774

Sarah, daughter of John Lining & Mary his wife born the
13th January 1774.

Hannah Christiana daughter of John Alleyne Walter & Jane
his wife born the 21 November 1774.

Henry son of Charles Drayton & Esther his wife born 24th
November 1774.

—— daughter of Glen Drayton Esq^r & his wife Elizabeth
born 26 June 1783 in the Morn^e.

—— Daughter of Thomas Drayton Sen^r. & his wife Mary
born ——— 1783.

BURIALS

Cap^t. Isaac Ladson died on ——— & was buried on
 Nathaniel Fuller died on and was buried on
 Benjamin Fuller died on and was buried on
 Honble. John Drayton died on ——— and was buried on ———
 Richard Park Stobo died on ——— February and was buried
 on ——— 1785
 Mary wife of Richard Park Stobo died ——— and was buried
 on ———
 Colonell William Cattell died on——— and was buried*——
 Benjamin Cattell died on ——— and was buried†
 Captain Thomas Tucker died ——— and was buried ———
 John Drayton (son of John) died and was buried ———
 Nancy Daughter of Thomas Farr died and was buried

BURIALS‡

Died at Summerville, S. C. April 2^d. 1891, the Rev^d. John
 Grimké Drayton of "Magnolia on the Ashley," for many
 years rector of St. Andrews Church, St. Andrews Parish,
 S. C. and also rector of the Church of St. John in the
 Wilderness, at Flat Rock, North Carolina. His remains
 were interred in the Churchyard at Flat Rock.
 Died in Charleston, S. C. Susan Pauline daughter of Paul
 F. and Agnes Haig Matthewes interred in St Andrew's
 Churchyard March 2, 1897.
 Died in Charleston S. C. April 13, 1898 Donald D. Sams
 M. D. in the 78th year of his age. Interred in St. An-
 drews Church Yard.
 Died in Charleston, S. C. April 2, 1899, Mary Middleton
 Drayton, eldest child of Charles H. and Eliza M. Dray-
 ton, of Drayton Hall. Interred at Flat Rock, N. C.
 Died in Charleston 25 Octo. 1904, M^{rs}. Susan Cochran

*In the 31st year of his age, William Cattell, Esq; Lieut. Col.
 of the First Regiment of South Carolina, on the Continental
 Establishment, and Member of Assembly for the Parish of St.
 Andrew.—*South Carolina and American General Gazette*, May 7,
 1778.

†Benjamin Cattell's will was proved 10 January, 1783. Not
 dated, but signed about 21 April, 1782.

‡All the entries under this last head were written by the late
 Mr. W. S. Hastie.

Moreland, widow of Andrew Moreland, aged 96 years, 11 months. Interred in St. Andrew's Church Yard.

BAPTISMS.‡

At St. Andrews Church on 26 March 1893, by the Rev. Chas. J. Holt of St. James Church, Fordham, N. Y. Dorothy, daughter of William M. Wallace and Helen Y. Wallace his wife.

At Lambs, S. C. in St. Andrews Parish, on Tuesday April 7, 1896, by the Rev^d. John Kershaw, Rector of St. Michaels Church, Charleston, S. C. William Gordon, son of William Montgomery, and Helen Yates Wallace his wife.

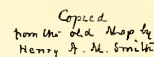
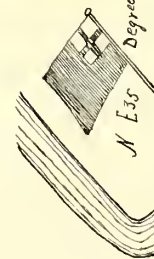
At St. Andrews Church on Easter Day, April 1876, by the rector, the Rev^d. John G. Drayton, Ella Drayton, daughter of W^m. S. Hastie Jr. and Julia Drayton his wife.

At St. Andrews Church on April 30, 1888 by the rector Rev^d. John Grimké Drayton, Charles Henry, Son of Chas. H. Drayton of "Drayton Hall," and Eliza M. Drayton, his wife.

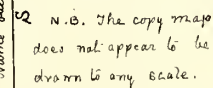
At Grace Church Charleston, S. C. May, 1897, Sallie Morris, daughter of C. C. Pinckney Jr. of Runnymede in St Andrews Parish S. C. and Anne M. Pinckney his wife. By D^r. C. C. Pinckney.

‡Written by Mr. W. S. Hastie.

(The end)



This map reduced one
third of original size



This map reduced one-third of original size

Scale not decipherable on map, but apparently
4 chains = 264 feet p² inch for the Town. The
100 acre and 600 acre tracts apparently not drawn
to scale.

CHILDSBURY.

By Henry A. M. Smith.

In the account of the old town of Childsbury, published in the October N^o. of this Magazine, vol. XIV, p. 198, it was stated that the writer had never seen a copy of the plan of that town. Since then, through the kindness of Miss Anne S. Deas of Summerville, a plat of the Town has been placed in his hands and is now published with this addition to the account of the Town.

This plat is on parchment but with time much of the writing has become hopelessly indecipherable. The endorsement states that the Town was laid out in 1707. This endorsement is signed by James Child himself. In the deed conveying some lots to Stephen Sarrasin, referred to in the previous article, the date of the Town plat is stated as 25 September, 1714, but among the papers loaned the writer, by Miss Deas, is a deed from James Child to his son Isaac Child, dated 20 Sept^r., 1708, transferring "all "that moyety or halfe part of y^e Strawberry Bloufe adjoining y^e River Excepting Six Lotts given for a Schoole to "Gether wth y^e Marsh between y^e bay & y^e River Buting & "bounding as in y^e Towne platt Uppon y^e River South "Westerly and North Westerly bounded out wth Stakes & "South Easterly uppon y^e Broad & Midle Street from y^e "River to y^e Parsonage Land & North Easterly by y^e Streete "between y^e Towne & y^e Parsonage Land to Gether wth all "y^e Streets & Apurtenances Containing to gether Sixty two "Acres & halfe all ways Excepting the Six Lotts wth y^e "Marsh between y^e River & y^e Bay given for a Schoole to be "built Uppon as is Excepted & Alsoe Excepting one Acre "& halfe of Land as it is bounded out wth Locuss Trees to "Build a Church uppon & alsoe that five hundred acres of "y^e Strawberry Land & Plantation bounding North West- "erly uppon Mebkin Plantation together wth y^e Ceader "Swampe adjoining to ye River Southwesterly have Given "granted & by these Presents doe freely Clearly and Ab- "solutely give & Grante Unto my S^d son Isaac Child to him

"& his heirs Lawfully of his Body for Ever To have all y^e "said Land & to Keape & tend the ferry I also Give him "one Lott Cald y^e ferry Lott Soe Longe as he keeps y^e "ferry uppon y^e Condition that he y^e S^d Isaac Child or his "heirs Shall not Wilfully hinder y^e Aforsd Moyety or halfe "part of y^e towne hereafter from being settled But to "Promote it to y^e Utmost of his or their Power."

This deed refers to a Town plan in existence and that plan was evidently the old parchment one dated 1707.

On this old plat no names are given to the streets—at least if they were ever written they are wholly indecipherable—and in the above deed the street referred to is not by name but as "y^e Broad & Midle Streete from y^e River."

There is also among Miss Deas' papers a lease dated 1 October 1712, from James Child styling himself of "Childsbury Towne" to William Skinner, whereby he leases "all "that Tann House with the Barke Barne & Tanfats with "all the Land Buting to Blackwells Street and Northeast- "ernly to the River Bay with a Line Southeasternly fifty- "five degree to Kitts Spring & the same coast to the Ceader "Swampe with all the Timber & trees & underwood to fell "at his pleasure to Clear the ground for Corne & rice & "make fencing * * * (except one acre of the hill if "there should be Use for a fort not other waies & one "Chaine Square for a pond)."

There was a later plat with the names of the streets. In 1893 M^{rs}. A. G. Rose copied a plat which was lent her by the late M^r. Elias Ball, together with a number of papers referring to Childsbury.

According to the statement on this plat it was made by Francis Lejau for the Trustees of the Free School at Childsbury but no date is given. On this plat the names and widths of the streets are given, but the names of those to the North and South could not be deciphered by her. This plat was probably copied from the plat of 1714 referred to in the deed to Sarrasin, at any rate it is a later plat than the one in Miss Deas' possession, which appears to have been the original one made by James Child himself. On the last mentioned plat the explanation on the left hand margin is as follows:

"A plan of Childsberry Town on the Western branch of
 "Cooper River containing One Hundr^d & Twenty-five Acres
 "of Land Lay^d Out this Forme by M^r. James Child deceas^d.
 "Who gave this Land for this Publick use. Besides 600 acres
 "of (illegible) Land to y^e Inhabitants of the Towne for
 "Comoning of Two Cows to a Lott & no more. One (illeg-
 "ible) of ground to build a Church on & for y^e Church yard.
 "Five acres to build a college on, a piece of Land for y^e
 "Market in y^e middle of the Town. One Acre to Erect a
 "Fort on One Lott N^o. 16 for y^e building a Latin School on
 "also 100 pounds towards y^e building y^e s^d school and 500
 "pounds y^e Interest of w^{ch} for y^e Sallery of a Master. All
 "which this Charitable and Public Spirited Person Be-
 "queath^d by his Last Will for y^e Uses Above

"Mentioned

"To the

"Gentlemen whose names are in y^e mergent That are y^e
 "Trustees & subscribers to the Free School at Childsberry.
 "This Plan is to them Presented for their Use by Their
 "Humble Servant.

"Francis Lejau."

"Explanation.

"Childs Square C The College No 96

"Dixe's Square D The Churchyard No 120

"The Market No 50 The Lott for y^e School No 16

"In all 184 Lotts

"All y^e Front lots are 330 foot long and 66 foot wide or
 ".....acres in all y^e lots that have 8 lots in a
 "Square are 115 foot wide and 165 foot long.....
 "All y^e Lotts that have 10 lots in a Square are 105 foot
 "wide and 165 foot long."

The names of the trustees and subscribers in the margin
 as deciphered by M^{rs}. Rose were:

1. M^r. Francis Williams Deceas^d.
2. Daniell Huger Esq
3. The Hon: Coll Thomas Broughton
4. M^r. James Child Deceas^d. The.....Founder
5. Nathaniel Broughton

6. M^r. John Gough
7. The Rev. M^r. Thomas Hasell
8. Anthony Bonneau
9. Capt John Harleston
10. Capt Elias Ball
11. Capt Thomas Cordes
12. M^r. Andrew Broughton
13. John Gibbes Esq
14. M^r. John Sabb
15. M^r. Archibald Hamilton
16. M^r. Francis Lejau
17. M^r. (illegible)
18. M^r. Zechariah Villepontoux

The minutes of the Trustees of the Free School from August, 1750, to July, 1754, are among the papers copied by M^{rs}. Rose and show the school in active operation during that period. A memorandum by the late M^r. W. J. Ball states that he remembered well the remains of a large portion of the wall of the school building as standing in his boyish days.

That the fairs were actually held appears from the following extracts from the Day Book of Elias Ball, viz:

"May 24, 1727. To the Pasturage of y^e Horse at 40 / "per mo: the Horse taken away June 15. June 18—"Brought wth annother & stayed till 14 Days before y^e fair "in Oct 4 Mo: at 40 / per month each.—1731—Octo George "Brown House Carpenter D^r. To 50 / he had to "go to the fair £2.10. And in the Carolina Gazette for the week 8th to 15th Oct 1750 this notice appears—"Childsberry Fair will begin on Tuesday 30th inst and continue 'till the Friday Evening following as usual. There "will be some pretty diversions."

From a printed paper purporting to be a copy of a petition or memorial of James Child to Parliament it appears that he was "late of the Parish of Amersham in the County "of Bucks" and not from Coleshill in the Parish of Augmondi in the County of Hertford as supposed in the previous article in this Magazine. This petition states that Lord Chancellor Jeffreys in 1684 had cast James Child into

custody for not delivering up an exemplification in his possession of a charter of several liberties and privileges granted to the Parish of Amersham by King Henry the Fourth, and that in consequence of this hard usage "the said James Child was put to Exceeding Charges which with the loss of his Time, and the Noise of his being a Prisoner and that the late Lord Chancellour had Threatened his Ruine made his Creditors call in their Moneys whereby he was forced to Abscond and to sell an Estate worth above 2000 l for 1800 l and hath at this time a Wife and Eight Children and nothing to depend on but the Charity of Friends."

A note in the handwriting of John Ball of Kensington states that James Child being forced to fly came to South Carolina and that his son Isaac was the only son who came to America

The first evidence on the record of James Child's presence in Carolina is in 1698, and as Lord Chancellor Jeffrys and the Stuart regime ended in 1688 it does not appear to be certain that he came to Carolina for refuge.

The will of James Child mentions no descendants except his son Isaac Child and Isaac Child's children and two other grandchildren, viz: Robert Dixe and Hannah Dixe. The following record of the descendants of James Child is taken from Isaac Child's Bible, viz:

"Isaac Child & Marg^t. Tunsted Daug^r. of Fran^s. Tunsted and Marg^t. his wife was married June y^e 1: 1710

"James Child son of Isaac Child was born feb^r y^e 15: 1712 and Dyed feb^r 21st 1712

"Willi^m Child Son of Isaac Child was born y^e 12 of feb^r 1713

"Sarah Child Daugh^r of Isaac Child was born March y^e 11: 1715

"Isaac Child Son of Isaac Child was born May y^e 18: 1717

"Hannah Child Daugh^r of Isaac Child was born Aug^t 27: 1719.

"Lydia Child Daugh^r of Isaac Child was born Sept^r. y^e 22: 1721

"Maray Child Daugh^r of Isaac Child was born y^e 20 of
"May 1724

"Eliza^h Child Daugh^r of Isaac Child was born Oct^r y^e
"28: 1727 and Dyed 1728

"My Father Isaac Child Dyed Nove^r. y^e 10: 1734 Aged 59

"My Brother Will^m Child Died March y^e 24: 1738 Aged
"25

"My Mother Marg^t. Child Died Nov^r y^e 23: 1738 Aged
"52

"My Brother Isaac Child Died feb^r. y^e 23: 1742 Aged 25

"My Sister Mary Thomas Died Jan^y y^e 3: 1744 Aged 20

"My Sister Sarah Harleston Died Janery y^e 12: 1756
"Aged 41

"My Sister Hannah Harleston Died April 20: 1763
"Aged 44

"Lydia Ball Died April 1st. 1765 Aged 43 years & 6
"months

"Mary Child Daugh^r to Isaac Child was married to Sam^l
Thomas June y^e 5: 1740

"Lydia Child was married to George Chicken feb^r y^e 5.
"1740

Catherine Chicken Daugh^r of George & Lydia his wife
"was born Jan^y y^e 29: 1741 friday 3 o clock

"Hannah Child was married to John Harleston Feb^r y^e
19: 1740.

"George Chicken Died March y^e 2: 1745 aged 36

"Lydia Chicken was married to Elias Ball Jan^y 28: 1747"

There is no record of it in the Bible but it is elsewhere
stated in these papers that Sarah Child married Nicholas
Harleston.

The earliest mention of the name Strawberry appears to
be in the Act of 17 February 1705 which declares that "y^e
"Inhabitants of the Eastern & Western Branches of y^e T
"of Cooper River are willing at their own proper Cost &
"Charge to make a fferry at y^e Plantation of M^r. James
"Childs Known comonly by y^e name of y^e Strawberry
"Plantation."

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PAMPHLETS.

Journal of a Voyage to Charlestown in So. Carolina by Pelatiah Webster in 1765. Edited by Prof. T. P. Harrison, 1898. 75c.

The History of the Santee Canal. By Prof. F. A. Porcher. With an Appendix by A. S. Salley, Jr., 1903. 75c.

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EDITOR OF THE MAGAZINE.

MABEL L. WEBBER.

CONTENTS.

Six Letters of Peter Manigault	114
Order Book of John F. Grimké	124
Parish Register of St. James Santee	133
Historical Notes	144

N. B.—These Magazines, with the exception of No. 1 of Vol. I, are \$1.25 to any one other than a member of the South Carolina Historical Society. Members of the Society receive them free. The Membership fee is \$4.00 per annum (the fiscal year being from January to January), and members can buy back numbers or duplicates at \$1.00 each. In addition to receiving the Magazines, members are allowed a discount of 25 per cent. on all other publications of the Society, and have the free use of the Society's library.

Any member who has not received the last number will please notify the Secretary and Treasurer,

Miss Mabel L. Webber,
South Carolina Historical Society,
Charleston, S. C.

The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine.

VOL. XV.

July, 1914.

No. 3.

SIX LETTERS OF PETER MANIGAULT.

The letters printed below form part of the manuscript collection of the South Carolina Historical Society. They are fragments only of an extensive series of letters, now much scattered, which until recently had been kept intact by the Manigault family.

Peter Manigault, the writer, was the only child of Gabriel Manigault, an eminent merchant of Charles Town, by his wife, Ann, daughter of Mr. John Ashby.¹ The letters were written from London, where Peter had been sent when he was eighteen, in the care of a Mr. Corbett, to complete his education, and to study law. He returned to South Carolina in 1754 and promptly began to practise his profession. In 1755 he was elected to the Commons House of Assembly from the Parish of St. Thomas and St. Denis, and was continued a member for eighteen years, being elected Speaker three different times. He married in 1755, Miss Elizabeth Wragg, and had four children, two sons, Gabriel and Joseph, and two daughters. Peter Manigault died in 1773, in London, where he had gone for his health.

In the article on the Manigault family in the *Transactions of the Huguenot Society*, it is mentioned that Peter Manigault had an armorial book-plate made in 1754, which is subsequent to the letters here reproduced. Several of

¹See *Transactions of the Huguenot Society of S. C.*, No. 4, 1897, pp. 48-84, for a sketch of the Manigault family.

these old book-plates are in existence and show no resemblance to any of the seals used on these letters.²

Address^{ed}: For—

M^{rs} Manigault

In

South Carolina

London 26th June 1750

Hon^d. Madam

You can't imagine the Uneasiness it gives me, to hear by my Fathers Letter to M^r Corbett, that you continue to afflict yourself upon Account of my Absence, But if I may judge of you by myself, I dont wonder at it, for though for some time before I left you, I endeavoured to behave myself with Unconcern, yet my joyful Countenance was the Covering of a heavy Heart, I never once thought seriously of leaving you, and my Dear Father, but it put the greatest Damp upon my Spirits, and Parting I thought I never should have been able to have gone through.

I have now been in England three Weeks, and in London, Seventeen Days, I have, in this short time, had an Opportunity of seeing some of the Diversions that this great City affords and if I did not confess it to be a much finer Place, than I have ever seen before, I should shew great Want of Skill, yet I see nothing in it, that would make me quit my Native Country. I find every thing in general much cheaper here than in Carolina, and it is well that it is so, for there are so many Ways of Spending Money that one never would have thought of, that if Things, were not in common very reasonable, it would be impossible for one to live here.

'Tis surprising to see how well M^{rs} Corbett looks, I think I never saw so great an alteration in any Body in my Life, except in M^r. Millechamp, at whose House I lodged one Night in my Journey from Bristol, M^{rs}. Millechamp and M^{rs}. Corbett send their Compliments to you, I dined one day last week, with M^r. Morley, M^r. Fury, M^r. Aber-

²Mr. M. Alston Read kindly blazoned the seals found on the letters.

cromby, and several other gentlemen, that have been in Carolina. I saw Neilson t'other day at the Carolina Coffee House, he looks terribly. Vanderdussen, rolls round the Town, very grandly in his Carriot, he is going to Carolina soon, But to Boston first. M^r. Fenwicke, with Miss Sally whom he is to carry with him, in Lieu of his child, is to go your Way soon. Capt Summersett is always teizing me to dine with him, sometimes at one place, and sometimes at another; he gave me an Invitation, as he says, from Sir Peter Warren, to dine with him on the 28th of this Month, somewhere in the Country. I should be very glad of having the Honour to dine with Sir Peter, but am resolved never to see him, till I can do it with better company.

I pray you give my Love to my Unckle Ashby, and Aunt Whitter, and to my Cousins in general, but particularly to Miss Banbury & Miss Hasell, my Compliments to M^r. and M^{rs}. Stead, M^r. Johnson, and M^r. Cramahi, tell M^r. Cramahi the Wigg he left on board Capt M^cTaggart is not yet sold, but that when 'tis, the Capt will make the Returns. My Compliments also to my particular Friend M^r. Rutledge.

Be assured, Dear Madam, I have not forgot, nor ever will forget, the good advice I have often had from you; but that I shall always endeavour to behave my self as he ought who subscribes himself

Your dutiful Son

Peter Manigault

London July 4th 1750*

Hon^d. Madam

It gave me great pleasure to hear by M^{rs} Brailsford that you were all well. She brought the Red birds you were so kind to send me as far as Dover, but in coming up to London, the Poor creatures died in the Post Chaise; It

*This letter is sealed with red wax, showing the following arms: Argent a chevron gules between three leopard heads crowned. It is interesting to note that these arms seem to be a variant of those of Ashby of Quenly, County Leicester, England, to which family Ann Ashby, mother of Peter Manigault, is known to have belonged.

was a very great loss to me, as I depended upon them for a Present; however, If I never meet with any greater Disappointments, I can easily put up with such Trifles. I went yesterday to pay M^{rs}. Blakeway a Visit, but shall not be fond of continuing them, as you seem to disapprove of it. M^{rs} Motte is just come from Bath, & looks exceeding well her son is just come from Holland, & looks like a ghost, I never saw any poor Wretch so altered, his Leggs are scarce able to bear him: He has made a fine Voyage of it! I am to set out for Hull on Monday Morning early; Capt Reaston is arrived there; I suppose I shall see him, & he will introduce me to my Friends there. I shall stay there as short a time as possible, because 'tis a very disagreeable Place, M^r. Blake & Drayton are to be the Companions of my Journey.

I shall write to you from some place in the Country to let you know how I go on, as some Vessel or other will sail in about a Months time. perhaps you wonder M^r. Corbett does not go with me: I am apt to believe he thinks is no Occasion for an Inspector into my Actions. Your Aunt Broughton died the 28th of May last; By her Death, some Money which was left by her Sister, will come to be divided betwixt you, & the rest of her Brothers & Sister's Children: M^r Johnson is her Executor, & I believe will get considerable by her Death. As she was a Quaker, she was buried very privately, for nobody besides myself, except the People of the House was at her Funeral. I send by this Opportunity the stays you wrote for: M^{rs} Corbett is to buy the Muff & Tippet while I am out of Town. I wish you may be pleased with it, as you have not mentioned what particular Sort you would have. When I come from the Country, I am to go into the Temple, which is the only place in London that I should like to live in. As I am a Judge of the Conveniences & Inconveniences of every Manner of Life, & have pitched upon this as the most suitable to my age & Inclinations, I am sure neither you nor my Father, will be against it, especially as I have M^r. Corbett of my side. This I am sure of, that let me live wherever I will, I shall never either by Omission or Commission, be guilty of any thing unbecoming your Son, to tell the Truth,

I am very sorry to leave both M^r. & M^{rs} Corbett, as they have both of them behaved extremely properly to me, upon all Occasions; but my Manner of Life with them, is not such as I could wish, & therefore, whatever my Regard may be for them, I must move my Quarters. I am sure I wish you were in England, that I might have a Home to go to. You seem to think I shall not like to return to Carolina, but you are very much mistaken, for I can like no Place where you are not, and when a proper time comes, nothing will please me more than to return to my native Country, where I hope we shall one Day meet again, which be the greatest Pleasure in the World, to

Your dutiful & affectionate Son

Peter Manigault.

Please excuse me to those of my Friends I have not written to. I shall write to them all as soon as I return to Town.

Addressed: To

M^r Gabriel Manigault

In

South Carolina*

per Capt
Crosthwaite }

London August 1st 1750

Hon^d Sir

My last to you was of the 25th June, which went by the Way of Bristol in Capt Rogers;—since which I have one Letter to Mama, w^{ch} I sent in a Vessell to Port Royal. I have not yet had the Pleasure of a Line from either of you, & am now out of all hopes of one, till you have first heard from me.

I find the Gentlemen here extremely civil to me, upon your Account, especially those you gave me Letters for;

*Seal on this letter shows without tinctures, simply a lion rampant. As this is one of the commonest heraldic charges it is impossible to assign it without tincture to aid one. It is curious to note, however, that Burke gives as the arms of several families of Ashley, also of County Leicester, England, a lion rampant, tinctures varying with the branch.

I have seen M^r. Robert Johnson, he wonders he has not had a Letter from you, he read to me, a Paragraph of a Letter, which he told me he sent to you, some time ago, in which he mentions M^r. Pourroy's Death. M^r Pourroy has left his whole Estate to his Housekeeper. M^r. Corbett has seen his Will, and will, no doubt, write you particularly about it.

I send under the same Cover with this Letter, the two latest Magazines, and the Tryal of Capt. Clarke, for killing Capt Innis, in a Duel, which will give you a more particular Account of that unfortunate Affair, than I am able to do.

M^r Austin, and my Cousin Broughton are arrived after a tedious Passage of ten Weeks; neither of them are yet come up to Town.

I presume, upon my Knowledge of your Readiness to gratify me, in all my reasonable Desires, to ask a Favour of you, which I doubt not I shall obtain, 'tis to give me your Consent to buy a Watch, which in my present Situation, is a very necessary Article, but as tis an Article of extraordinary Expence, I am not willing, to trouble M^r Corbett about it, without your Approbation.

I shall continue to make the best Use of time, by a vigorous Pursuit of my Studies, in order to enable me to return the sooner home; for though I have been absent but a little while, and I like England tolerably well, I could return with a great deal of Pleasure immediately.

I remain with my duty to Mama

Your dutiful Son

Peter Manigault.

Addressed: To

M^r. Gabriel Manigault

In

South Carolina*

*The seal on this letter shows, within a lozenge, a griffin rampant; no tinctures shown. The use of a lozenge instead of the martial shield to carry the arms shows that this seal was cut for a woman, according to accepted heraldic usage.

per Capt
Crosthwaite }
Q. D. C.

London 7th August 1750

Hon^d Sir

I this day received your first Letter of the Eighth of June, by which, I am very glad to find you have all been well, since I left you, & hope your Health will continue. I am sorry to hear you and Mama, continue under so great Concern, & shall do my best Endeavours, to please you in every Thing. I think I may be bold enough to say I have behaved myself as I ought, in all Respects, ever since I left you; but as I am conscious to myself, that I am not a Judge of my own actions, I refer you, wholly, to what M^r. Corbett, who certainly is a Judge, shall say to you, upon that subject. I do not pretend to vindicate myself, or extenuate my Faults, I confess I have been guilty of a great Deal of Misbehaviour, but as I am heartily sorry for it, and firmly resolved, to mend in every Particular, I hope you will forgive me all, and let my future Conduct, blot out all Remains of my former Indiscretions. I am convinced, that Persons who have had more Experience, must know better than I do, and I shall be very fond of any Advice, my Friends shall give me. I hope, you will take no notice, of anything that may be said to my Disadvantage, either in Carolina, or England, but as you have put me solely under the Care of M^r. Corbett, you will acquiesce, in whatever he says of me, especially as you know, he has too much sense, to deceive you, in so tender a Point. M^r. Abercromby has been very kind to me, for which I have often expressed my Thanks, and as you desire it, (if he was not agreeable to me) I shall visit him frequently, I beg Leave to refer you to what I wrote by Capt. White, and remain (being heartily sorry for having ever offended you and firmly resolved to make it my whole Business to please, and be agreeable to you in all things.)

Your dutiful Son

Pet^r. Manigault.

*Addressed: To*M^r. Gabriel Manigault

In

South Carolina*

By Capt.

M^cKenzie

Q. D. C. }

London March 13th 1752Hon^d. Sir

I should be guilty of Ingratitude in the highest Degree, if I did not upon all Occasions willingly acquiesce in every thing, that you think for my good. From this Principle it is, that I have no manner of Objection to continuing with M^r. Corbett, till I am of age, as you are inclined that I should, & as our perfect Knowledge of one another, makes it beyond all doubt that we shall agree in every thing. It gives me no small uneasiness to find, that anything that ever came from me, should instead of giving you Pleasure, have the Contrary Effect, & I am very angry with myself for giving you cause to reproach me, with omitting to write, not only as tis a Neglect of My Duty, but as it is also a Neglect, of what ought to give me, & really does give me, the greatest Pleasure. I am sorry to find Sir, that you construe into a Demand, which was only meant as a Petition, Far be such Presumption from me, as to pretend to teach you your Duty! I wrote what I did, because I had never heard any thing from you, upon that subject, and I thought you would be glad to know my Inclinations: And this I did, not upon the credit of my own Opinion, but first took M^r Corbetts Advice. And as to the Reasons I gave for my Opinion, was it not natural for me to think that you would be pleased to see, that I advanced Nothing, but what I could give a Reason for. But since I see my Inclinations do not suit with your desires, I heartily submit myself to what you think proper & shall only add upon this subject, that I am concerned to see you were angry because the most distant Hint of your Dislike to any thing, is with me sufficient Reason to disapprove of it. As you are so

*This letter is sealed with an intaglio, the bust of a Roman soldier in armor.

kind to offer me the Liberty of returning to Carolina, immediately after I am of Age; or of staying sometime Longer abroad; I am willing to be directed in that Respect, intirely by you; however if my Inclinations, provided they are not unreasonable, are in that case to govern, (upon mature Deliberation of the many advantages that may accrue from a longer stay here,) I would not, without your Desire, leave England, till this time two year, and would imploy all the intermediate time, in a close Application to my Improvement. But as I presume you would like to know particularly, how I would bestow myself during so long a space, so I ought in duty to inform you, that I would chuse to stick close to my Books, all this Summer, in London, & in the fall, go the Northern Circuit & then have an Opportunity of seeing such Relations as I have in that part of England. The next winter, I would also chuse to spend in London, & omit nothing, that can possibly be of any advantage to me. Early in the Spring, I hope you wont be against my going to France, & seeing some parts of Holland and Flanders; in this Excursion I promise myself that besides other useful Attainments, I shall with the help of what I understand already, make myself a compleat Master of the French Tongue. I should like to return to England, in the beginning of the next winter, which will be chiefly taken up, in preparing myself for my return in the Spring; when I could like to take an Opportunity of going to Boston, & travelling by land to Charlestown, where I would not propose to be, till the Month of October.— This Sir is the scheme I have formed to myself, but submit it entirely to you, & will gladly alter or leave out, any part of it, as you shall think fit, or more, or less necessary, for my Improvement; But upon the whole Sir, this you may depend upon, that I don't want to lengthen my stay here, either out of Fondness for England, or any Dislike to Carolina, but merely for the sake of my Improvement, & that if that were out of the Case, you could not recall me sooner, than I would be willing to return.

I have written to Mama by Capt Pearson who sails about the same time with the Vessel that carries this; Capt Pear-

son has on Board with some Things in it for Mama, There is in the same Box, five Magazines, and four Volumes of a Book called Amelia, all which I hope, will get safe to hand.

Be pleased to make my Compliments to M^r. Rutledge, & other inquiring Friends, & believe me to be your

Most dutiful Son

Peter Manigault.

Addressed For

M^{rs} Manigault

S^o Car^a

York 20th July 1752.

Hon^d Madam

I should be at a Loss to find an Excuse, for not giving you an Account of my Travels as I know you expect it. I suppose you dont desire I should trouble you with a Particular Relation of every day's Proceeding, as that would be both tedious & unentertaining: I set out then, from London this day fortnight, in Company with M^r. Blake, Drayton, & two other gentlemen of [the] Temple whom you know nothing of. I believe there never was a more agreeable Party [missing] any Scheme in the World. I am sure there never was a more sober one, for we five often found it difficult to demolish a single Pint of Wine, We travelled with great Pleasure till we got to Stamford in Lincolnshire, where Squire Drayton fell ill. This detained us two days, & only served to whet the Edge of our Impatience, & give us greater alacrity to proceed to Hull. The polite Capt Reaston (for I must upon this Occasion call him so,) waited for us at a Place called Barton, & conducted us over a large Ferry, of about five miles to Hull. When he got us there, he insisted upon it, that Blake, Drayton & myself, should lodge with him, as we had before parted with the other two Gentlemen; We all refused, till his Mother came in, & made the same Request, (which we, being too well bred to refuse any Thing to the Lady, immediately granted.) Reaston's Mother & his Sister too, seem to be mighty good Sort of People, & ex-

pressed great Kindness for you, & all their other Relations abroad. While we were with Capt Reaston, we spent a day at Hornsea; we went thither to see Mr Acklom, [?] but he was not at home. Our Labour however was not lost, for beside a delicious Bathe in the Sea, Master Reaston carried us to dine with an old Aunt of his, a very ancient Woman, who was in perfect Possession of all her Senses, & could write & read without Spectacles, though Eighty Nine years of Age. We tarried at Hull but three days; we should have spent more time there, but knew it must be inconvenient to the good Folks, as they have not been much used to entertain Company. We left Hull on the Wednesday Sennight after we came from London, & got that very Night to York. We are now diverting ourselves with attending the Courts for that is the only Diversion we can find tis well tis a good one!

I had almost forgot to tell you our Method of travelling. M^r. Blake rides on Horseback, & Drayton & I, have a Post Chaise between us. As none of us had that necessary & indispensable Convenience, a Servant, we clubbed for one, who Proves a very sober honest Sort of a Fellow, & to borrow an Expression made use of among Jockeys, he is a knowing one. I shall write to you often while I am upon my Journey, as well for my own pleasure, as to satisfy you, which is the Business of my Life. I hope you will be pleased at my going into the Temple. As I am now of an Age to be able to judge a Little for myself, I must confess I think it the properest Place for me. I mention'd this, because some People think, (though tis no Credit to their Understandings) that the Temple is a very wild place, which is by no means true; however for argument sake allow that tis, yet you cant be against my removing thither from Bow Street, which is situated in the very Center of all the bad Houses in Convent Garden. Be pleased to assure my good Father of my sincerest Duty & Affection, & pay my proper Respects to all who are kind enough to enquire after, your dutiful Son

Peter Manigault.

I am almost ashamed to send you such a Letter as this, But as I am at an Inn I am persauaded you will excuse me.

ORDER BOOK

of

John Faucheraud Grimké.

August 1778 to May 1780.

(Continued from the April Number)

Silver Bluff. April 28th. 1779.

28: Parole. Thornhill. C: S: Tremble. Traytor.

F: O: for the Day tomorrow. Major Armstrong

B: M. Cap^t. Raiford

28: The Gen^l. Court Martial of which Major Horry is president have reported John Anderson, a private of the first S^o. Carolina Regiment charged with deserting his Command at Purisburgh & attempting to go to the Enemy—found guilty & Sentenced to be Shot to Death. The General approves the Sentence & directs the Execution to be on Friday next in the Morning at 10 oClock.

William Caldwell a follower of the Camp charged with abusing the Waggon Master—acquitted.

Cap^t. Taylor of the N^o. Carolina Brigade arrested for Drunkenness & abusive Language to the Commanding Officer of the Regiment—acquitted of the former & found Guilty of the latter, but having already suffered by being a considerable time in arrest, the Court (thinking his punishment has been adequate to the Crime) recommend that he be relieved from the Arrest.

The Gen^l. approves the Sentence & orders Cap^t. Taylor to return to his Duty.

Rowland Williams, a private of the first S^o. Carolina reg^t. charged with Desertion, acquitted.

George Thompson charged with Desertion,—acquitted.

John Mars of the 2^d. S^o Carolina reg^t. charged with Desertion, found Guilty & Sentenced to be Shot to Death. The General approves the Sentence & directs the Execution to be on Friday next in the Morning at 10 oClock.

William Davis of the Sixth S°. Carolina Reg^t. charged with Desertion & Sentenced to receive 100 Lashes on his bare back with Switches.

The General approves the Sentence & directs it to be put in Execution tomorrow Morning at Guard Mounting.

Benjamin Barker of the 5th S° Carolina regiment, charged with Desertion, found guilty & sentenced to receive One hundred Lashes on the bare back with Switches. The Gen^l. approves the Sentence & directs it to be put in Execution to morrow Morning at Guard Mounting.

John Quandrean of the first S°. Carolina reg^t. found guilty & Sentenced to receive One hundred Lashes on his bare back with Switches—The Gen. approves the Sentence & directs it to be put in Execution tomorrow Morning at Guard Mounting.

Major Gresham private of the 4th N. Carolina reg^t. charged with Desertion, found guilty & sentenced to receive 100 lashes on his bare back with Switches. The General approves the Sentence & directs it to be put in Execution tomorrow Morning at Guard Mounting.

The Court is dissolved.

The Drums are to beat as usual.

29th. Parole. Virtue. C: S: Vining. Vose.

F. O. for the Day tomorrow, Major Eaton

B: M: Lieut^t. Hamilton.

Mr. Waties is appointed a Confidential Officer attendant on Gen^l. Huger. all Orders from the Gen^l. conveyed through him are to be obeyed & he respected accordingly.

A: O:

One Cap^t. 2 Sub^s. 2. Serj^{ts}. & 50 Rank & File from the S°. Carolina Brigade, 1. Capt. 2. Sub^s. 2. Serj^{ts}. & 50 Rank & File from the N. Carolina Brigade for fatigue tomorrow to be paraded at Head Quarters at Sunrise, with their Arms Baggage & two Days provisions cooked. The Q. M. Gen^l. will supply the party with a Waggon to carry the Tools Baggage & two Days forage for the Horses.

April 30, 1779 Silver Bluff.

30. Parole.

C: S.

F: O: for the day tomorrow Major Pinckney

B: M. Cap^t. Raiford.

The Field Officer for the day is to direct all Executions
Extract from Gen^l. Orders given at Head Quarters of
the Grand Army March 11th. 1779.

That the returns of the Army may be similar in every respect, & regularly transmitted—The Commander in Chief directs the following regulations:

1st. In the Column under *Officers present fit for Duty* are to be included all such as are fit to go into Action, on Guards Detachments & c^a. & c^a.

2^d. The Officers & Non Commissioned Officers, sick present, sick absent, On furlough, recruiting, Vacancies, On Command, in arrest, on the Staff, prisoners of War &c^a. &c^a. &c^a. are to be inserted in the proper Columns under the Body of the Brigade returns numerically, but in the regimental returns the absent Officers Names are to be inserted with the places where, & reasons for, & time of Absence; the Sick present & Vacancies to be noted Numerically on the proper Lines in such manner in both returns that the sick & absent officers together with the Vacancies added to the present fit for Duty will exactly amount to the Establishment.

3^d. Under rank & file in the first Column are to be inserted all Men fit for duty in which Number are to be included all Officers, Waiters belonging to the Army who are ever to go on Duty with their Masters—making part of the Detail, all Soldiers employed with their Corps as Artificers or Tradesmen, all Guards in Camp or its Vicinity within alarming Distances, in a word, all the rank & File capable of doing any kind of Duty within the aforesaid Limits are to be included.

4th. In the Second the Sick in Camp, judged so by their regimental Surgeons or so near Camps as to be attended by them.

5th. The third to contain all sick absent in Hosp^l. or else where too far distant from Camp to be attended by their regimental Surgeons; and underneath are to be particularly noted the Hospitals or places at which they are sick.

6th. The fourth to include all such as are on Detachment or on Command too far distant from their respective

regiments to join in case of an Alarm, and underneath the places where & kind of Duty they are upon to be exactly noted.

7th. In the fifth to be included such as are furloughed by Officers properly authorized.

8th. And the Sixth to contain the totals of the Effectives, Rank & File.

9th. Underneath *wanting to compleat*, are to be inserted the Number of Serjeants, Drummers, & Fifers, & rank & File deficient of the Establishment.

10th. Under *Alterations since the last* are to be inserted such Casualties as have happened since last Return, a Discrimination to be noted underneath such as have been discharged by the Muster Masters or for bodily inability, and those whose terms of Service have expired

11th. Besides the weekly Alterations in the Monthly return, all the Alterations in the Rank & File in the Month past are to be inserted regimentally, and the whole return compar'd with the one immediately preceeding it, with which it must be made to correspond, so that if it exceeds or falls short of the preceeding, the Augmentation or Deficiency of Officers or Soldiers be accurately accounted for in the proper Casualties.

12th. On the back of each regimental & Brigade Return are to be inserted upon honor, the Number of Officers, Non Commissioned Officers & rank & file fit for Action, none are to be excluded who are returned fit for Duty but Waggoners, and such as are destitute of Arms or Cloathing, who are to be inserted in separate Columns Viz^t. *Waggoners — Wanting Cloaths — Wanting Arms —* The Totals of which added to the fit for Action, will amount to the present fit for Duty.

13th. Regimental Returns to be made out weekly signed by the Commanding Officers of Regiments, & delivered the Commanding Officers of Brigades, who are to have them digested into Brigade Returns, which after they have carefully examined & signed, they will transmit to the Adjutant General every Saturday at Orderly time. The Monthly returns to be delivered in the last Saturday of each Month successively, except of such Troops as are too far distant

from Head Quarters to have their returns forwarded weekly. The Commanding Officers of such Troops are to have their Returns made out & transmitted to the Adjutant Gen^l. the last Saturday save one, of each Month successively. These returns are by no means to be made known to any persons whatever except such as are immediately concerned in making & signing them, nor to be forwarded by any others except under a Sealed Cover. That the returns of an Army should be kept a profound secret, is a matter of the highest Importance & consequently should be conveyed by very trusty persons, by none under the Rank of a Commissioned Officer if possible.

14th. The Officers Commanding regiments are to keep Books in which they are to have every return they make regularly recorded; also the Regimental Casualties, viz^t. the Dates of Deaths, Discharges, Desertions, Furloughs &c. &c. &c. that happen in a regiment.— The Commanding Officers of Brigades are also to have their Brigade returns recorded in Books kept for that purpose as also the General, Division & Brigade Orders, together with Brigade Casualties; these Books to be constantly kept in the Reg^t. or Brigades, & in Case a Brigade or regiment should be reduced, said Books to be deposited in the Orderly Office.

15th. Morning Reports of Companies are to be made every day signed by the eldest Officer of each present, to the Commanding Officer of the Regiment immediately after Roll Call in the Morning, which every Monday & Thursday are to be digested into Field Returns and to be delivered to the Officer Commanding the Brigade.

16th. With the Monthly Returns are to be transmitted Returns of Cloathing, Arms, Ammunition & Accoutrements, to the Adj^t. Gen^l. All the forementioned Returns to be made according to the blank printed forms which shall be delivered them.

17th. Size Rolls also according to the printed forms to be taken of Companies which are to be constantly Rep^t. by the Commanding Officer with the Company.

Silver Bluff May 1st. 1779.

I: Parole

C: S:

F: O: for the day tomorrow Major Harleston.

B: M: Cap^t. Raiford.

Gen^l. Huger is appointed to take the Command of the Division of Continental Troops, composed of the North Carolina, S^o. Carolina & Georgia Brigades.

Col^o. Pinckney will command the S^o. Carolina Brigade. Cap^t. Ladson of the first S^o. Carolina regiment is appointed Brigade Major to Col^o. Pinckney's Brigade, & is to be respected & obeyed accordingly.—

Extract from Gen^l. Orders.

Head Quarters Middle Brook

March 12th 1779

The honble the Congress have been pleased to come to a resolution of the 2^d. Ins^t. appointing a Commissioner to settle & pay all Accounts of Arrearages of Cloathing due to the Troops of these State for the year 1777, the following parts of which are extracted for the government of all Officers concerned, and are to be carefully attended to.

The General has the most perfect reliance that all Officers will contribute to the Execution of this resolve on principles of equal justice to the public & to the Soldiers under their Com^d.

The Irregularity with which the Distributions of Cloathing have hitherto been involved, will make the utmost Circumspection necessary.

“All Officers of the Army who have received Cloathing for the Troops, either of any Continental or State Clothiers, or by purchase or Impressment, are directed to render the Commissioner Aforesaid a Return of the same, & accounts with him for their due application—

That the Commander in Chief, and Officers Commanding any separate Posts, do forthwith cause the Captains & Officers Com^d. Companies in the Troops under their immediate command, to make out the Accounts of their respective Companies, specifying the Names of the Claimants still in the Service, where they are, what they have received, & what is still due, these points, in cases of Doubt to be ascertained by a particular Enquiry of the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers & privates of each Company. The Accounts thus formed & ascertained shall be delivered the

regimental Pay Master, who shall draw them into a general one & settle the same with the Commissioner aforesaid; and the Comm^r. shall certify the sums due on such Accounts, & to whom; Whereupon Warrants shall issue for Payment in like manner as for Monthly pay of the Troops.

That the same Regimental Pay Masters pay the Arrearages aforesaid to the Non Commissioned Officers & Soldiers themselves, or their representatives, to whom they are due, & account with the Commissioners aforesaid for the Monies they received for that use, producing the Receipts of the Non Commissioned Officers & soldiers or their representatives as Vouchers.

And if upon such accounting their shall appear to be monies in the Pay Master's Hands, received for the Non Com^d. Off^r. & Soldiers who afterwards died or deserted, The said Commissioner shall certify the same to the paymaster Gen^l. or his Deputy at the post where the regiment of such paymaster is stationed, to whom he shall pay over, all such monies remaining in his hands.

That all non Commissioned Officers & Soldiers [are] intitled to the Continental Bounty of Cloathing who served in the year 1777. but are not now in the Service & their representatives in case of Death shall also receive the Arrearages due for such Cloathing, provided that they produce or transmit to the Commissioner aforesaid Accounts thereof properly authenticated by the Certificates of the Officers under whom they immediately served, or other sufficient Evidence; & the said Commissioner being satisfied therewith, shall certify the Sums due on those Accounts Whereupon warrants shall issue as aforesaid for Payment.

That as in the Course of this Enquiry it may appear that the Cloathing issued to divers Non Com^d. Officers & Soldiers for the year 1777. exceeds the Bounty allowed by Congress, the regimental pay masters shall enter the names of such in two separate Rolls for the Inspection of the Commissioners afresaid, who shall transmit one of them to the Paymaster Gen^l. or his Deputy, at the Posts—where the regiments may happen to be, & the other to the Com^r. Officers of the regiments to which such Non Com^d. Officers & Soldiers belong, who shall thereupon be put under stop-

pages, by Order of such Com^r. Officers to the amount of the Surplusages of the allowed Bounty; for which the Regimental Paymasters shall account with the paymaster Gen^l. or his Deputy aforesaid upon every application for the regimental Monthly Pay."

Silver Bluff 2^d. May 1779

Parole. C. S.

F. O. for the Day tomorrow, Lt. Col. Mayson.

B. M. Cap^t. Ladson.

F. O. for to day (vice Major Harleston) Col^o. Armstrong.

For Command immediately L^t. Col^o. Armstrong & Major Harleston, vide Detail. The Command to be supplied with one day's provisions.

Extract from Gen^l. Orders.

Head Quarters Middlebrook

20th Mar. 1779.

The following Extract of a resolve of Congress is to be strictly observed in future, by all officers of the Line & Staff—

In Congress March 5th 1779

Whereas it will be necessary that in future Certificates be more formally authenticated, to prevent many Inconveniences that may arise similar to those already experienced— Resolved, that certificates hereafter given by Commissioned Officers for Articles received for the use of the Army, be signed with their names at full length & the Rank they hold, & if under a Gen^l. Officer that the regiment to which they belong be added.

That the particular Articles received be inserted in the Body of the Certificate, their Values, the time when, and the place where received in Letters, not in figures.

That the Certificates be directed to the principal of the Department whose Duty it is to provide the Articles so received, or his nearest Deputy; separate Certificates to be given, whenever the Articles appertain to different Departments.

That Officers keep exact Copies of the Certificates they give, & transmit other Copies to the nearest Deputy or

Agent in the Department, giving him the necessary Information respecting the Business.

That the Deputies transmit Copies of all the Certificates they pay, to the Principals, that Enquiry may be made, whether the giving the Certificates was necessary for the Public Service, and whether the things received have been properly applied.

Head Quarters, Camp Middle Brook

24th March 1779

The honourable the Continental Congress have been pleased to pass the following Resolution—

March 15th 1779

Resolved that all Warrant Officers on the Civil Staff of the Army be put on the same footing with Commissioned Officers in respect to Arrests, Trials and punishments.

A: O:

The Army is to march tomorrow Morning at Six oClock; the reveillee will beat at four & the Assembly at half-past five, at which time the Tents will be struck & the necessary Baggage put into the Waggons. Each regiment will leave a sufficient Guard for the protection of that part of the Baggage which will be left behind. The Soldiers are to carry their Blankets & Knapsacks.

The Flying Hospitals will remain on the ground.

The Army Marches by the Right

Jarratts Ferry 6th May 1779

6: Parole Danbury; C. S. Dart. Death.

F: O. for the day tomorrow. Major Wise.

B: M. Cap^t. Ladson

7: Parole Worcester; C. S. Ward. Watch.

F: O: for the day tomorrow Major Armstrong.

B: M. Cap^t. Rayford

8: Parole Effingham. C. S. Elbert: Eaton.

F: O: for the Day tomorrow—Major Eaton.

B: M. Cap^t. Lowry.

(To be continued.)

PARISH REGISTER OF ST. JAMES SANTEE.

1758-1788.

Copied by MABEL L. WEBBER.

This register is the one kept by the Rev. Samuel Fenner Warren, during his rectorship, and so far as is known, is the only early register of this parish now in existance. It was kept in two folio leather bound volumes, marriages in one, births, christenings and deaths in the other.

It is interesting to note that all the signatures in this register are original, and the register was kept by Rev. Mr. Warren himself.

A full account of this parish, and a sketch of the life and services of Rev. S. F. Warren, may be found in Dalcho; copies of such inscriptions as remain in the churchyard may be found in this *Magazine*, volume XII, page 153.

A few modern entries in this Register were made from about 1850, and since then it has been regularly used.

We are indebted to the present Vestry for the privilege of printing.

Marriages

1. Nathaniel M'Cormick of the Parish of Prince Frederick, Widower, and Mary Spencer of this Parish, Spinster, were married in the Dwelling-house of James Anderson of this Parish, by Licence, this Twenty Eighth Day of December, in the year of our Lord 1758. By me S. F. Warren. Minister of this Parish. This marriage was solemnized between us, Nathaniel M'Cormick, Mary Spencer, In the presence of Michael Cockran, Rebecca Sullivan X her mark.
2. Michael Cockran of this Parish, Widower and Rebecca Sullivan of this Parish, Spinster, were married in the Dwelling-house of Thos. Spencer Sen^r. of this Parish, by

Licence, this Eleventh Day of January, in the year of our Lord, 1759. By me S. F: Warren Minister.
 This marriage was } Michal Cockran
 Solemnized between us } Rebecca Sullivan X her mark
 In the Presence of W^m. Roberts.
 Stephen Sullivan

3. Daniel Jaudon of this Parish, Bachelor and Anne Dubosque of this Parish, Spinster were married in the Dwelling house of Isaac Rembert Sen^r. of this Parish, by Licence, this Thirty first Day of May in the year of our Lord 1759. By me S. F: Warren Minister

This marriage was } Daniel Jaudon
 Solemnized between us } Anne Dubosque X her mark
 In the Presence of Isaac Rembert
 Paul Jaudon.

4. Nicholas Bryan of the Parish of Prince George, Bachelor and Mary Williams of the Parish of Prince George, Spinster were married in the Dwelling-house of Dan'l Horry Esq^r. of this Parish, by Licence, this ninth Day of June in the year of our Lord, 1759. By me S. F. Warren Minister

This marriage was } Nicholas Bryan X his mark
 Solemnized between us } Mary Williams X her mark.
 In the Presence of Michael M^ckarty X his mark
 Jane M^ckarty X her mark

5. Daniel Dupree of the Parish of Prince Frederick Bachelor & Mary Normand of this Parish, Widow, were married in the Dwelling House of Mary Normand aforesaid of this Parish, by Licence, this Twenty Eighth Day of June in y^e year of our Lord 1759 by me, S. F. Warren, Rector of this Parish.

This marriage was } Daniel Dupre
 Solemnized between us } Mary Normand
 In the Presence of Frances Des Champs S^r.
 Peter Mouzon.

6. Archibald M'Clelland of this Parish Bachelor & Esther Des Champes of this Parish Spinster were married in

the Dwelling-house of Francis Des Champes Sen^r. of this Parish, by Licence, this Third Day of July in the year of our Lord, 1759, by me S. F. Warren Rector of this Parish.

This marriage was }
Solemnized between us }
In the Presence of Franc^s. Des Champes S^r.
 Paul Jaudon

7. John Horry of the Parish of Prince George Widow^r. and Ann Royer of this Parish, widow, were married in the Dwelling-house of John Mayrant Esq^r. of this Parish, by Licence this Fifth Day of July in the year of our Lord, 1759, by me S. F. Warren, Rector of this Parish.

This marriage was }
Solemnized between us }
In the Presence of Elias Horry
 Elizabeth Perdreau.

8. Samuel Fenner Warren Rector of St James Santee, Bachelor & Elizabeth Perdreau of this Parish, Spinster were married in the Dwelling-house of Daniel Horry Esqr, of this Parish, by Licence, this Nineteenth Day of July in the year of our Lord 1759, by me Alexander Keith, Rector of S^t. Stephens Santee.

This marriage was }
Solemnized between us }
In the Presence of Daniel Horry Sen^r.
 Judith Serre.

Franc^s. Des Champes Register of this Parish

9. Peter Deschâmpes of this Parish, Bachelor and Elizabeth Simmons of this Parish Spinster were married in the Dwelling house of George Simmons of this Parish, by Licence this Second Day of August in the year of our Lord 1759 by me S. F. Warren, Rector of this Parish.

This marriage was }
Solemnized between us }
In the Presence of Peter Mouzon.

10. Joseph Palmer of the Parish of St. Stephens Widower

and Catherine Thomas of this Parish Spinster, were married in the Dwelling-house of Isaac Rembert Sen^r. of this Parish, by Licence this Eight Day of November in the year of our Lord 1759 by me Alex^r. Keith Rector of St. Stephens.

This marriage was } Joseph Palmer
Solemnized between us } Catherine Thomas

In the Presence of John Barnett
 Judith Rembert

11. Daniel Horry of this Parish Junior, Bachelor and Judith Serrè of this Parish, Spinster, were married in the Dwelling-house of Daniel Horry Esqr. of this parish by Licence this Ninth Day of December in the year of our Lord, 1759, by me S. F. Warren Rector of this Parish.

This marriage was } Daniel Horry Junior
Solemnized between us } Judith Serrè

In the Presence of John Dutarque Jun^r.
 Elias Horry

12. Joseph Anderson of this Parish, Bachelor, and Elizabeth Fitch of this Parish, Spinster, were married in the Dwelling-house of James Anderson of this Parish, by Licence this Twenty-first Day of February in the year of our Lord 1760, by me S. F. Warren, Rector of this Parish

This marriage was } Jos. Anderson
Solemnized between us } Elizabeth Fitch

In the Presence of Edward Jerman
 Thos. Spencer Jun^r.

13. James Axson of this Parish Bachelor and Esther Champanare of this Parish Spinster were married in the Dwelling house of S. F. Warren of this Parish, Clerk, by Banns, this Third Day of June, in the year of our Lord, 1760 by me, S. F. Warren Rector of this Parish.

This marriage was } James Axson
Solemnized between us } Esther Champanare

In the Presence of Thos. Wilson
 Andrew Rembert.

14. John Cummings of this Parish, Bachelor and Ann Dutart of this Parish, Spinster were married in the Dwelling house of S. F. Warren of this Parish, Clerk, by Banns, this Thirteenth day of Oct^r. in the year of our Lord, 1760, by me, S. F. Warren Rector

This marriage was } John Cummings
Solemnized between us } Ann Dutart

In the Presence of BenJ^a Perdriau
 Michael Boineau.

15. Robert Minors of Prince-Georges Parish—Bachelor and Elizabeth Nicholose of said Parish Spinster were married in the Dwelling House of S. F. Warren of this Parish, Clerk, By Licence this Thirteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord 1760, by me, S. F. Warren, Rector.

This marriage was } Robert Minors
Solemnized between us } Elizabeth Nicholase.

In the Presence of Benj^a. Perdriau
 Lydia Perdriau

16. Stephen Ford of the Parish of St. Bartholomew Bachelor, and Sarah Barton of the Parish of Prince Frederick Spinster were married in the Dwelling-house of S. F. Warren, of this Parish, Clerk. By Licence this Twenty fifth day of January in y^e year of our Lord 1761, by me S. F. Warren, Rector.

This marriage was } Stephen Ford
Solemnized between us } Sarah Barton

In the Presence of Isaac Ford
 W—— [Illegible]

17. John Mayers of the Parish of Prince-George, Bachelor and Ann Highback of the Parish of Prince-George, Spinster, were married in the Dwelling-house of S. F. Warren of this Parish, Clerk, by Licence this Twenty first Day of February in the year of our Lord, 1761, by me S. F. Warren, Rector.

This marriage was } John Mayers
Solemnized between us } Ann Hey Back

In the Presence of Alex. Miot
 Lydia Perdriau

18. Percival Dring of the Parish of Prince-George, Bachelor and Elizabeth Crook of the Parish of Prince-George Spinster, were married at the Dwelling-house of S. F. Warren of this Parish, Clerk, by Licence this Eighteenth Day of March in the year of our Lord 1761, by me S. F. Warren, Rector.

This marriage was }
Solemnized between us }
In the Presence of Georgis Mack Dowll
 Ann Mack Dowll

19. William Chicken of this Parish Wid^r. and Elizabeth Chovin of this Parish, Widow, were married in the Dwelling-house of James Roberts of this Parish, by Licence this Fourteenth Day of May in the year of our Lord 1761, by me S. F. Warren, Rector.

This marriage was }
Solemnized between us }
In the Presence of James Roberts
 John De Lesseline

20. Peter Herries of the Parish of Prince George, Wid^r. and Mary Cains of the Parish of Prince George, widow, were married in the Dwelling-house of S. F. Warren of this Parish, Clerk, by Licence, this Fourth Day of June in the year of our Lord 1761, by me S. F. Warren Rector.

This marriage was }
Solemnized between us }
In the Presence of John Cains
 Eliz: Warren.

21. Elias Lewis of this Parish, Bachelor and Mary Logan of this Parish Widow, were married in this Parish Church, by Banns, this Twenty-ninth Day of July, in the year of our Lord, 1761, by me S. F. Warren, Rector of this Parish.

This marriage was }
Solemnized between us }
In the Presence of J. Lewis
 Martha Dumay.

22. Thomas Spencer of this Parish, Bachelor and Susannah Money of the Parish of Prince George, Spinster were married in the Dwelling-house of James Anderson of this Parish, by Licence this Eight Day of October in the year of our Lord 1761, by me S. F. Warren Rector of this Parish.

This marriage was } Thos. Spencer
Solemnized between us } Susanna Money

In the Presence of Daniel McGregor
 Stephen Sullivan

23. Henry Dexter of the Parish of Prince George Bachelor, and Ciceley Baldy, of this Parish, Spinster, were married in the Dwelling-house of Dan'l Horry Sen^r. Esq^r. of this Parish, by Licence, this Nineteenth Day of November in the year of our Lord, 1761, by me S. F. Warren, Rector of this Parish.

This marriage was } Henry Dexter
Solemnized between us } Cicely Baldy

In the Presence of Paul Jaudon
 Dan^l. Horry Junior

24. Jacob Bonhoste of the Parish of S^t John Wid^r. & Judith Barnard of this Parish spinster, were married at the Plantation of John-Coming Ball of this Parish, by Banns, this Twenty-Sixth Day of November in the year of our Lord, 1761. By me S. F. Warren, Rector of this Parish.

This marriage was } Jacob Bonhoste
Solemnized between us } Judith Bernard

In the Presence of John Gaillard
 John Barnett

25. James Barnard [missing] Bachelor and Esther Jaudon of this Parish Spinster, were married in the Dwelling-house of Paul Jaudon of this Parish, by Licence, this Third Day of December in the year of Lord [sic] 1761, by me S. F. Warren Rector of this Parish

This marriage was } James Brenerd [sic]
Solemnized between us } Esther Jaudon

In the Presence of Elizabeth Robert
 Esther Chovin.

26. John Bone of the Parish of Prince George Bachelor & Elizabeth Jordan of the Parish of Prince George, Spinster, were married in the Dwelling-house of Christopher Jordan, of the Parish of Prince George, by Licence, this Nineteenth Day of January in the year of our Lord 1762, by me S. F. Warren, Rector of St. James Santee.

This marriage was } John Bone
Solemnized between us } Elizabeth Jerdan

In the Presence of Ch^t. Jordan
 Jnⁿ. Jordan.

27. Daniel M'Gregor of this Parish Bachelor, and Phebe Smith of this Parish, Spinster, were married in the Dwelling-house of Jonah Collins of this Parish, by Licence this Twenty-fifth Day of March in the year of our Lord 1761 by me S. F. Warren Rector of this Parish.

This marriage was } Daniel M'Gregor
Solemnized between us } Phebe Smith

In the Presence of Jonah Atchison
 Stephen Sullivan

28. Noah Thomas of this Parish, Bachelor and Catherine Chicken of this Parish, Spinster were married in this Parish Church, by Licence this Fifth Day of August, in the year of our Lord, 1762, by me, S. F. Warren Rector of this Parish.

This marriage was } Noah Thomas N T his mark
Solemnized between us } Catherine Chicken

In the Presence of Peter Guerry
 Elizabeth Dupont.

29. John Barnett [missing] Bachelor, and Ann Bochetti of this Parish, Spinster were married in the Dwelling-house of Henry Bochetti of this Parish, by Licence, this Second Day of December, in the year of our Lord 1762, by me, S. F. Warren Rector of this Parish

This marriage was } Johⁿ. Barnett
Solemnized between us } Ann Bochetti.

In the Presence of John Jennes
 Judith Rembert.

30. Job Marion of the Parish of St. John Wid'. and Elizabeth Gaillard of this Parish, Spinster were married in the Dwelling-house of Theodore Gaillard of this Parish, Sen^r., by Licence, this Fourteenth Day of December, in the year of our Lord 1762, by me S. F. Warren, Rect^r of this Parish.

This marriage was } Job. Marion
Solemnized between us } Elizabeth Gaillard
In the Presence of Catherine Gaillard
 Fran^c. Marion*

31. Stephen Sullivan of this Parish Bachelor and Elizabeth M'Gregor of this Parish, Spinster, were married in this Parish Church, by Licence, this Twenty-Third Day of December, in the year of our Lord 1762, by me S. F. Warren, Rector of this Parish.

This marriage was } Stephen Sullivan
Solemnized between us } Elezebeth Mcgregor
In the Presence of Michael Cockran
 Barth^w. Gaillard

32. Robert Croft of the Parish of Prince Frederick, Bachelor, and Ann Jenkins of this Parish Spinster, were married in the Dwelling house of Thomas Boone of the Parish of Prince Frederick, by Licence, this Twenty-Fourth day of March, in y^e Year of our Lord 1763, by me S. F. Warren, Rect^r. of this Parish.

This marriage was } Rob^t. Croft.
Solemnized between us } Ann Jenkins
In the Presence of Tho^s. Boone
 Elizabeth Boone.

33. David Fogartie of this Parish, Widower and Mary Perdriau of this Parish, widow, were married at the Plantation of John Dutarque Jun^r. of this Parish, by Banns, this Twelfth Day of June, in the year of our Lord 1763, by me, S. F. Warren, Rector of this Parish.

This marriage was } D. Fogartie
Solemnized between us } Mary Perdriau X her mark
In the Presence of Joseph Fogartie
 Stephen Fogartie.

*Gen. Francis Marion; Job Marion was his brother, and married first, Elizabeth St. Julien.

34. James Gaillard of this Parish, Bachelor, and Mary Jones of this Parish widow, were married at the Dwelling house of Sam'l Fenner Warren, Clerk, of this Parish by Licence this Nineteenth Day of July, in the Year of our Lord, 1763, by me S. F. Warren, Rector of this Parish.

This marriage was } James Gaillard
Solemnized between us } Mary Jones
In the Presence of Allen Mackee
 W^m. Jones.

35. Robert Jordan of the Parish of Prince George, Bachelor, and Martha Murrill of the Parish of Prince George Spinster, were married at the Plantation of John Marant Esq^r. of this Parish by Licence this Eighteenth Day of September, in the year of our Lord 1763.

This marriage was } R^t. Jordan.
Solemnized between us } Marth Murrill
In the Presence of W^m. Bell
 Mary Smith

36. Alexander Miot of this Parish, Bachelor and Rachel Fitch of this Parish, Spinster, were married at the Plantation of Jean-Elizabeth Dumay of this Parish, widow, by Licence, this Twenty-Second Day of December, in the year of our Lord 1763, by me S. F. Warren, Rector of this Parish.

This marriage was } Alex^r. Miote
Solemnized between us } Rachel Fitch
In the Presence of Peter Dumay
 James Bell.

37. James Bell of this Parish, Bachelor and Jean Anderson of this Parish, Spinster, were married at the Dwelling-house of Jean-Elizabeth Dumay of this Parish, Widow, by Licence, This Fourteenth Day of February in y^e Year of our Lord, 1764, by me S. F. Warren, Rector of this Parish.

This marriage is } James Bell
Solemnized between us } Jane Anderson
In the Presence of Jonah Atchinson
 Joseph Bell.

38. John Dutart of this Parish, Bachelor and Mary Boineau of this Parish, Spinster, were married in the Dwelling-house of Mich'l Boineau of this Parish Widow^r., by Licence, this First day of March, in the year of our Lord 1764 by me S. F. Warren, Rector of this Parish

This marriage was } John Dutart
Solemnized between us } Mary Boineau

In the Presence of James Rembert
 Judith Rembert.

39. James Halsey of this Parish, Widower and Frances Grant of this Parish, Widow, were married in the Dwelling-house of Frances Grant aforesaid, of this Parish, by Licence, this Twelfth Day of July in the Year of our Lord 1764, by me S. F. Warren, Rector of this Parish.

This marriage was } Ja^r. Halsey
Solemnized between us } Frances Grant

In the Presence of John Barnett
 Stephen Sullivan

40. William Walker of the Parish of Prince Frederick—Widower, and Judith Rembert of this Parish, Spinster, were married in the Dwelling-house of Isaac Rembert of this Parish, by Licence, this Sixteenth Day of August in the Year of our Lord 1764, by me, S. F. Warren, Rector of this Parish.

This marriage was } Will^m. Walker
Solemnized between us } Judith Rembert.

In the Presence of Michael Boineau
 Eth. Madalen Boineau.

(To be continued)

HISTORICAL NOTES.

THE DESIGNER AND BUILDER OF THE MILES BREWTON HOUSE.

The following newspaper notice gives the names of the men concerned in the designing and building of the Brewton house, now best known as the Pringle house, situated in King Street, this City.

A portfolio of twenty charming drawings of this famous old house has recently been published for the artist, Miss Alice R. Huger Smith of this City, to which Mr. D. E. Huger Smith contributed an accurate and interesting historical preface, which however, does not include the item referred to.

ARCHITECTURE

Ut res gesta est Narrabe Ordine

Ezra Waite, Civil Architect, House-builder in general, and Carver, from London, Has finished the Architecture, conducted the execution thereof, viz: in the joiner way, all tabernacle frames, (but that in the dining-room excepted) and carved all the said work in the four principal rooms; and also calculated, adjusted, and draw'd at large for to work by, the Ionick entablature, and carved the same in the front and round the eaves, of Miles Brewton, Esquire's House on White-Point for Mr. Moncrieff.— If on inspection of the above mentioned work, and twenty-seven years experience, both in theory and practice, in noblemen and gentlemen's seats, be sufficient to recommend; he flatters himself to give satisfaction to any gentleman, either by plans, sections, elevations, or executions, at his house in King-Street, next door to Mr. Wainwright's, where architecture is taught by a peculiar method never published in any book extant.

N. B. As Miles Brewton Esquire's dining room is of a new construction with respect to the finishing of windows and doorways, it has been industriously propagated by some, (believed to be Mr. Kinsey Burden, a carpenter) that the said Waite did not do the architecture, and conduct the execution thereof. Therefore the said Waite, begs leave to do himself justice in this public manner, and assure all gentlemen, that he the said Waite, did construct every individual part and drewed the same at large for the joiners to work by, and conducted the execution thereof. Any man that can prove to the contrary, the said Waite promises to pay him One Hundred Guineas, as witness my hand, this 22d day of August, 1769

Ezra Waite.

Veritas Odium pavit.

(*South Carolina Gazette and Country Journal*, August 22, 1769.)

That the "Mr. Moncrief" mentioned above, was a master builder or carpenter, is apparently shown by a section of Gov. Glenn's message to the Commons House in July, 1748, concerning the repair of the free school.

" . . . Mr. Moncrief, The Carpenter, informs me . . . " [of the expence &c.] (*South Carolina Gazette*, July 9, 1748).

An account of the Brewton family is to be found in this *Magazine*, vol. II, p. 128.

A CORDES-MARION DEED.—The original of the following deed is owned by Mr. W. Redwood Wright, of Philadelphia, a member of this Society, who has kindly allowed it to be copied and printed.

The Esther Marion of the deed was the mother of General Francis Marion, the trustee, Thomas Cordes was her brother; Daniel Huger married her niece, Mary Cordes, daughter of Isaac; William Keith was the husband of Ann Cordes, another daughter of Isaac; John was the son of Isaac and Ester Cordes, a daughter of Isaac by his first marriage with Joan Travours. (See *Transactions of the Huguenot Society of S. C.*, No. 13, p. 88.)

To all whom it may Concern Know yee that we Daniel Huger John Cordes William Keith and Esther Cordes of S^t. Johns Parish Berkly County in the province aforesaid planters for Divers Good Causes and valuable Considerations thereunto moving have Given and Granted and by these presents do give Grant and Confirm unto Thomas Cordes In behalf of and in Trust for Esther Marion the wife of Gabriel Marion and the heirs of her Body the following Slaves named June a boy Willobey a wench Peter a Boy to gather with their Increase for the Sole and proper use and in Behalf of the said Esther Marion her heirs Exors and Administrators from henceforth for her or their Sole and proper use therewith to do Order and Dispose of

as their own proper Goods and Chattles as to him the said Trustee may seem most Conducive to the Interest of the said Esther Marion her heirs &c. and we the said Daniel Huger John Cordes William Keith and Esther Cordes the said Slaves to the said Trustee in Behalf as aforesaid together with their Increase will from all & Each and Every of their heirs Warrant and Defend them to the use, Benifit and Be-hoof of Such Child or Children of the said Esther by the said Gabriel Marion and for such term and time as the said Esther by her Last will and Testament made in the presence of two or more Creditable Witnesses Shall Limitt Direct give or order the same and the said Esther Marion for herself her Exors and Admors doth Covenant promis Grant and agree to and with the said Thomas Cordes and the Survivors of him and to and with such Trustees as shall be appointed by the said Esther from time to time that it shall and may be Lawfull to and for the said Esther Marion his wife notwithstanding her Coverture to make her Last will and Testament in writing and therein and thereby to give Direct Limitt and appoint the above Granted and assigned premises or any part or Parcell thereof as she shall think proper to such Child or Children of the said Esther by the said Gabriel and to and for such uses intents and purposes and with and Under Such restrictions and Limitations as She shall direct and that all and every Such Child and Children to whom the same shall be so Given Limited or Direct by the said Esther Marion shall and may hold and Enjoy the Same without the hinderance or Denial Claim or Demand of the said Gabriel Marion his Exors admors or assigns or any other Person or persons Lawfully Claiming or to Claim by from or under him them or any of them And Lastly that it Shall and may be Lawfull to and for the said Esther Marion upon the Death of him the said Thomas Cordes to name and Appoint in Writing under hand and Seal one or more Trustees in the Room of him so Dying and so in Case of the Death of such new Named Trustees as often as it happen which said Trustee shall have the same power and au-

thority in regard to the Premises as if they had Been Originally named in this Deed of Trust.

In Winess where of the said Parties to these presents have hereunto Interchangably Sett their hands and Seals the 18th. of March 1746/7.

	[Signed]	
Witnesses	Daniel Huger	Seal
Gabriel Marion Jun ^r .	Jn ^o . Cordes	Seal
Tho ^s . Cordes Jun ^r .	Will Keith	Seal
	Easter Cordes	Seal

[On back]

Memorandum this Instrument of Writing was duly proved by Gabriel Marion Jun^r. this 24th March 1746/7 before me

Tho Monck.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

OF THE

SOUTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

COLLECTIONS.

Vol. I., 1857, \$3.00; Vol. II., 1858, \$3.00; Vol. III., 1859, out of print. Vol IV., 1887, unbound, \$3.00, bound, \$4.00; Vol. V., 1897, paper, \$3.00.

PAMPHLETS.

Journal of a Voyage to Charlestown in So. Carolina by Pelatiah Webster in 1765. Edited by Prof. T. P. Harrison, 1898. 75c.

The History of the Santee Canal. By Prof. F. A. Porcher. With an Appendix by A. S. Salley, Jr., 1903. 75c.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE.

Volume I, 1900, Edited by A. S. Salley, Jr. Complete Volume. \$10.00

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JOSEPH W. BARNWELL,
A. S. SALLEY, JR.

HENRY A. M. SMITH,

EDITOR OF THE MAGAZINE.

MABEL L. WEBBER.

CONTENTS.

The Baronies of South Carolina.....	149
Order Book of John Faucherard Grimké.....	166
Broughton Letters.....	171
Parish Register of St. James Santee.....	197
Index	204

N. B.—These Magazines, with the exception of No. 1 of Vol. I, are \$1.25 to any one other than a member of the South Carolina Historical Society. Members of the Society receive them free. The Membership fee is \$4.00 per annum (the fiscal year being from January to January), and members can buy back numbers or duplicates at \$1.00 each. In addition to receiving the Magazines, members are allowed a discount of 25 per cent. on all other publications of the Society, and have the free use of the Society's library.

Any member who has not received the last number will please notify the Secretary and Treasurer,

Miss Mabel L. Webber,
South Carolina Historical Society,
Charleston, S. C.

Explanation

Line of Survey, solid. (dash line wavy)

Plots -

1. - as shown and adjoining plots by

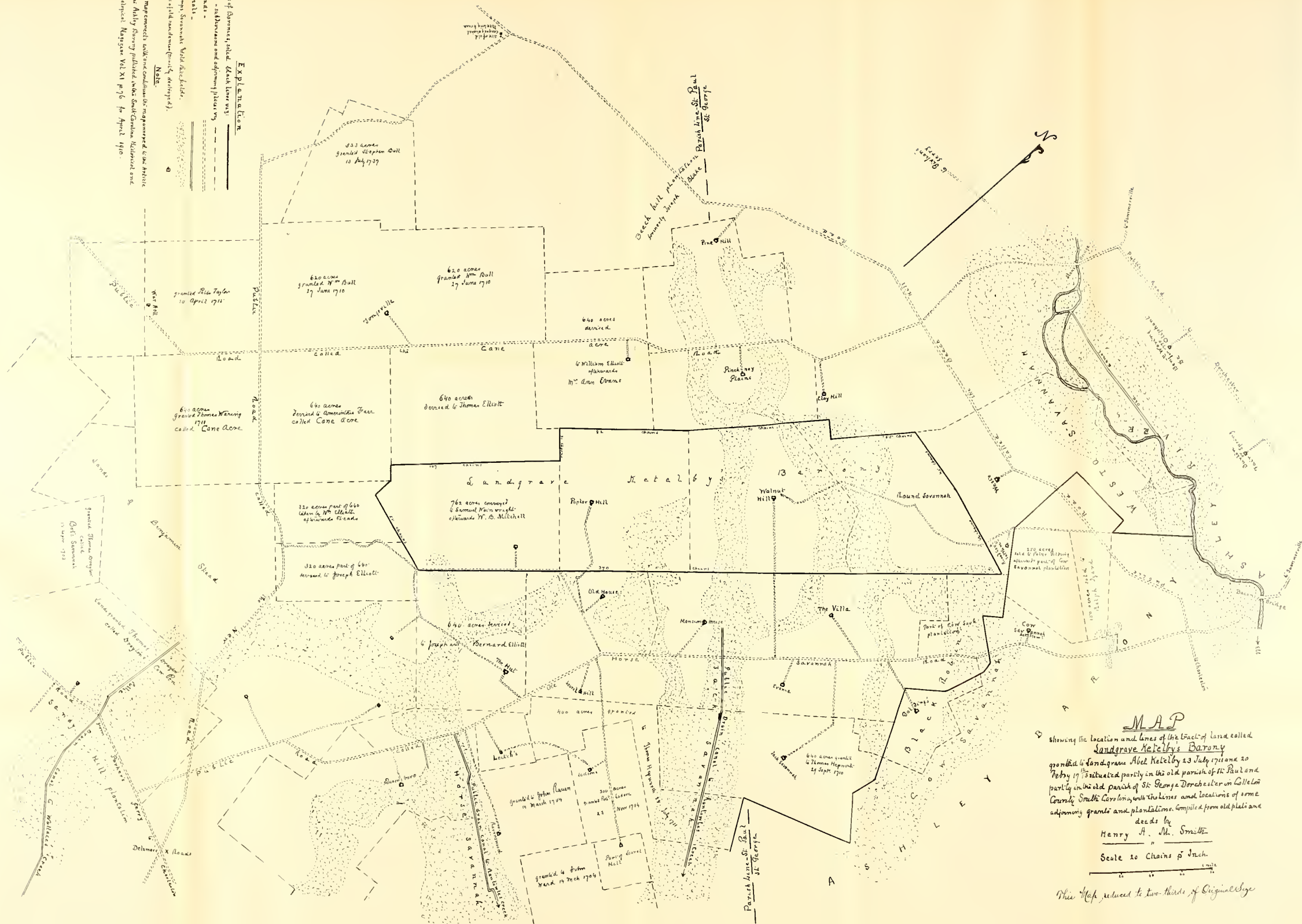
Conall -

Survey, shown as Wild Blackbirds.

Side of field made new (usually destroyed).

Note.

This map connects with one contained in map numbered 6 on Article 10 of the Act of 1791, published in the South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine Vol. XI p. 76 in April 1910.



MAP

Showing the location and lines of the tract of land called
Sandgrave Ketelby Barony
 granted to Sandgrave Abel Ketelby 23 July 1713 and 20
 Feb'y 1719 situated partly in the old parish of St Paul and
 partly in the old parish of St George Dorchester in Colleton
 County South Carolina with the lines and locations of some
 adjoining grants and plantations compiled from old plat and
 deeds by
 Henry A. M. Smith
 Scale 20 Chains to Inch
 This Map reduced to two-thirds of Original Size

The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine.

VOL. XV.

October, 1914.

No. 4

THE BARONIES OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

By Henry A. M. Smith.

XV.

LANDGRAVE KETELBY'S BARONY.

At a meeting of the Lords Proprietors of Carolina held 10 February 1708/9 it was ordered that Abel Ketelby Esq^r of the Middle Temple be made a Landgrave of Carolina;¹ and on March 10th following it was ordered that M^r. Ketelby pay £20. for the purchase money of each 1000 acres and 10 shillings yearly as quit rent for each thousand. The surveyor to set out for him 5,000 acres of land.² This was paid on 24th March 1709,³ and on the same day his patent as Landgrave was issued;⁴ and on the same day a letter was written by the Lords Proprietors to the Governor of South Carolina that Landgrave Abel Ketelby had purchased 5000 acres which was to be admeasured out to him.⁵

Landgrave Ketelby was evidently a barrister at law and in some connection with the Proprietors. He was

¹Collect'n Hist: Soc: of S. C., vol. I, p. 177.

²Ibid, p. 178.

³Ibid.

⁴Ibid, p. 155.

⁵Ibid, p. 154.

one of the witnesses to the will of Governor Edward Tynte executed 19 July 1709 when the latter was about to take a "speedy voyage" to Carolina of which he had just been appointed Governor.⁶ By an Act of the General Assembly of the Province passed 12 Decr. 1712 Landgrave Ketelby (in the Act styled "Hon: Landgrave Abell Kethelby") was appointed "Public Agent for soliciting the affairs of this Province before the Parliament of Great Britain, the Right Honorable the Lords and Proprietors of this Province." He was to obtain a continuance of the bounty on naval stores imported into England and to obtain permission for the Province to export rice and naval stores direct to the south of Europe, Africa, the West India Islands, and other places in America. He was to be paid £150. currency of Carolina as an encouragement to undertake the agency, £150. more when Parliament passed an Act continuing the bounty and £500. when it passed an Act allowing the free direct exportation of rice and naval stores to the places mentioned.⁷

Two years later by act passed 18 Decr 1714 his compensation was made £200. currency annually. In this last Act he is styled "Honorable Landgrave Abel Kettleby of the Middle Temple" He continued to act as agent of the Province until 16th December 1716 when he ceased to be agent.⁸ In June 1717 he with Sir Robert Montgomery submitted to the Proprietors proposals for settling a tract of land between the Altamaha and Savannah rivers to be called Azelia⁹

These proposals were accepted and culminated in the grant in 1717 to Sir Robert Montgomery of the "Margravate of Azilia" covering the territory between the Savannah and the Altamaha and including the "Golden Islands" of St Symon, Sapella, St Catarina, and Ogeche.

On 23 July 1711 a grant was issued to Landgrave Abel Ketelby for 1680 acres on the southwest side of

⁶S. C. Hist: & Geneal: Mag: vol. XIII, p. 87.

⁷Statutes of S. C., vol. II, p. 600.

⁸Collections Hist: Soc: of S. C., vol. I, p. 229.

⁹Ibid, p. 189.

Ashley river bounding Northeast on M^r. Jno Stevens Southeast on Landgrave Edward Jukes South West on William Elliott and Northwest on Capt. Peter Slann Thomas Waring and William Elliott¹⁰ On 20 February 1712/13 a second grant was issued to him for 1026 acres adjoining the first grant on the Northwest.¹¹ These two grants aggregating 2706 acres are all the grants the writer has found on the record as issued to Landgrave Ketelby.

As has been stated he had purchased 5000 acres and his patent as Landgrave should have entitled him to 48000 acres which may have been set out to him elsewhere but the writer of this article has found no reference on the record to any other grants or land owned by him.

On the 16 Decr 1716 he was by the assembly discharged from his post as agent in England.¹² He seems to have kept up connection with the Provincial authorities for Francis Nicholson the first Royal Governor of South Carolina (1721-1724) by his will dated 4 March 1726/27 appoints his "Honored Friend Landgrave Abel Ketelby" overseer and trustee of his estate. There apparently was some connection between them (possibly only friendship) for Governor Nicholson bequeathes mourning rings of a guinea each to Landgrave Abel Ketelby and wife, Robert Ketelby Esq and wife and son Abel Ketelby junior; and to Abel Ketelby junior his godson his silver fringed gloves and silver handled sword.¹³

There is no evidence that Landgrave Ketelby ever came out to the Province or reclaimed and settled on his grants. On 9th May 1735 he conveyed the whole contents of the two grants to Samuel Wragg.¹⁴ This ended his connection with his so called "Barony." In the old maps and some of the boundaries given in old deeds the land is described as of "Counsellor Ketelby" no doubt from the circumstance that he was a barrister

¹⁰Off: Historical Commn vol. 1710-1715, pp. 253-254.

¹¹Ibid, pp. 254, 256.

¹²Collections Hist: Soc: of S. C., vol. I, p. 229.

¹³S. C. Hist: & Geneal: Mag., vol. V, p. 222.

¹⁴M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. B, No. 3, p. 135.

and in some sort apparently a legal adviser of the Proprietors as he was also the agent of the Provincial Assembly. It was not a "Barony" in the definition of that term in the Fundamental Constitutions as it did not contain 12,000 acres.

On the 10th June 1736 Samuel Wragg conveyed the Northeastern part of the tract to Ralph Izard.¹⁵ This Ralph Izard was the eldest son of Ralph Izard the original immigrant of the name¹⁶ On the death of Ralph Izard the land so acquired passed under his will to his eldest son Henry Izard.¹⁷ In the will it is described as 1353 acres called "Ketelby's" but in a memorial of Henry Izard dated 10 February 1743/4 he describes it as containing 1482 acres the difference being probably due to an excess ascertained on a re-survey or the addition of a small adjoining tract apparently purchased by Ralph Izard. From Henry Izard the property passed to his only son Ralph Izard¹⁸ in whose hands it continued until his death in 1804. After his death the lands were disposed of and passed into other hands. During the successive Izard ownerships the tract was divided into two plantations "Walnut Hill" and "Round Savannah" the later including in addition to the purchase from Ketelby a small tract added from the Westo plantation and a small tract originally part of the Ashley Barony.

From Samuel Wragg the unsold part of his purchase from Ketelby passed to his only son and heir at law William Wragg who on 27 Decr 1763 sold to Samuel Wainwright the southwest part of the tract containing 762 acres¹⁹ and on 3 Novr 1764 conveyed to Edward Perry the intervening tract of 720 acres between the parts conveyed to Ralph Izard and to Wainwright.²⁰

The piece sold to Edward Perry became known as "Poplar Hill" plantation. Edward Perry had as early

¹⁵Off: Hist: Com'n Memo: Bk. 7, p. 417.

¹⁶S. C. Hist: & Gen: Mag., vol. II, p. 209.

¹⁷Prob: Ct: Charleston, Bk. 1740-1747, p. 144.

¹⁸S. C. Hist: & Gen: Mag., vol. II, p. 214.

¹⁹M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. B, No. 3, p. 135.

²⁰Ibid, Bk. N, No. 3, p. 183.

as 1742 acquired from William Ball 620 acres which had been granted to Bull 27 June 1910 with 147 acres granted 15 February 1716/17²¹ and from his purchases formed the three plantations known as "Mansion House" "Old House" and "Poplar Hill" and which continued in Edward Perry and his descendants until late in the 19th century. The 762 acres sold to Samuel Wainwright he sold to James Saunders in 1762, who in 1773 conveyed to William Sanders who devised it to Lawrence Sanders who in 1789 devised it to Miss Ann Broughton who in 1801 conveyed it to Nicholas Cruger who in 1804 conveyed it to William Boone Mitchell in whose hands and those of his descendants it continued until long subsequent to the war of 1861-1865.

To the North of the Ketelby grant lay the "Westo" plantation on Westo Savannah near the head of Ashley river which was granted on 8 Sept 1697²² for 1000 acres to John Stevens of Dorchester who was closely connected with the original Dorchester settlement and the grantee of the lands afterwards subdivided among the Dorchester settlers.²³

Under the Will of John Stevens the lands at Westo Savannah went to his son Samuel Stevens who with his brother John were directed by the Will to be brought up "at the Colledge in New England to good lerning."²⁴ Samuel Stevens afterwards apparently practiced medicine—at least he is known as "Dr" Samuel Stevens and his tombstone is the oldest one in the graveyard of the old Congregational Church at Dorchester²⁵ On his death in 1760 the Westo plantation was by his executors in 1762 sold to Henry Smith a son of the second Landgrave Thomas Smith and by Henry Smith was devised to his son Thomas Smith²⁶ in the hands of whose descendants it continued until the war of 1861-1865.

²¹Ibid, Bk. F. F., p. 69.

²²Off: Secty of State, vol. 38, p. 337.

²³S. C. Hist: & Gen: Mag: vol. VI, pp. 71, 73.

²⁴Prob: Ct: Charleston, Bk. 1671-1727, p. 102.

²⁵S. C. Hist: & Gen: Mag:, vol. VI, p. 93.

²⁶Prob: Ct: Charleston, Will Bk. A, p. 20.

The name Westo Savannah seems to have come from the fact that the Savannah or swamp was a settlement or camping point of the Westo or Westoe Indians in their raids against the Indians on the coast. In the sermon preached in 1846 by the Rev. George Sheldon at the old Dorchester Congregational Church or "White Meeting" in commemoration of the 150th anniversary of the building of the church he states in a note (no doubt from the traditions and information given him by the congregation) that the Westoes "were in the "immediate vicinity—having a settlement and a burying ground on the plantation Westoe now owned by "G. H. Smith Esq^r where quantities of their bones are "often discovered."

To the Northeast the Ketelby tract bounded on the seigniory known as St Giles or Ashley Barony laid out to the Earl of Shaftsbury an account of which has already been published in this Magazine.²⁷

East, according to the grant, Ketelbys lands bounded on lands of John Cooper and Landgrave Edward Jukes. The exact location of the lands of Landgrave Jukes the writer has not been able to establish. The lands to the East came afterwards in the possession of Ralph Izard and Edward Perry. Edward Perry's land as has been stated hereinbefore was purchased from William Bull to whom it had been granted. Ralph Izard of "Burton"²⁸ or "Fair Spring" (a nephew of the Ralph Izard who purchased the Eastern part of the Ketelby tract) in 1749-1753 had purchased several tracts²⁹ adjoining his uncles lands to the East, of which he constituted one plantation to which the name "Cow Savannah" was given. Ninety-three acres of this formed part of a tract of about 500 acres at Cow Savannah which seems to have been originally granted to one Robert Johnson alias "Black Robin." This tract seems to have been in the hands of this Robert Johnson very early and the deeds of adjoining lands

²⁷S. C. Hist: & Gen: Mag.; vol. XI, p. 76.

²⁸Ibid, vol. II, p. 233.

²⁹M. C. O. Charleston, Bks. N. N. 466, F. F. 237.

always describe him as Robert Johnson alias "Black Robin." There is no grant now to be found on record as to him and there is nothing to show who he was. There was a Major Robert Johnson of Barbadoes who was a party to the original agreement of 7th January 1664 whereby every party thereto paying or subscribing 1000 pounds of sugar to the adventure for the settlement of the Province was to have 500 acres,³⁰ and who paid in his 1000 pounds of sugar, and who apparently actually came out to the Province about 25 October 1671.³¹ The tract on Cow Savannah attributed according to the boundings to Robert Johnson alias Black Robin covered about 500 acres and it may be "Black Robin" was the same Major Robert Johnson party to the agreement of 1664.

This tract was evidently run out very early and there was a conflict in the lines with the lines at that point of Lord Shaftsbury's barony which seems to have been settled in favor of the Black Robin grant as the later titles recognize the lines of that tract. From Ralph Izard the Cow Savannah plantation passed to his son Ralph Izard who about 1775 purchased from Richard Bohun Baker a plantation of some 500 acres then or later known as the "Villa" plantation.

The title thro' the Bakers back to the original grant of this 500 acres seems on the record to be based on grants to John Cooper and Charles Craven, but as near as approximately would appear this "Villa" plantation lies where from the boundaries and descriptions it would appear was Landgrave Edward Jukes grant.

Ralph Izard who purchased from Samuel Wragg the Northeastern part of the Ketelby grant, also acquired 1040 acres lying on Cow Savannah and Jack Savanna South east of the "Cow Savannah" and "Villa" plantations, and separated from them by the public road from Bacons Bridge to Parkers Ferry called the Horse Savannah Road and the part of "Black Robin's" tract

³⁰Collections of the S. C. Hist: Soc., vol. V, p. 30.

³¹Ibid, p. 254.

known as "Goldings" and a tract owned by one Philip Evans or Evance.

The tract thus acquired by Ralph Izard was composed of two grants, one of 640 acres granted 24 Sept^r 1710³² and one of 400 acres granted 28 July 1711³³ both to Thomas Hepworth one time Chief Justice of the Province and were on 2 June 1731 by Charles Devon transferred to Ralph Izard³⁴

The tract of 1040 acres so purchased by Ralph Izard in 1731 continued intact until the death of his grandson Ralph Izard in 1804 when a portion was sold but a portion known as "Laurel Hill" continued in the hands of his daughter Georgina who married Joseph Allen Smith and at her death passed to her son Joseph Allen Smith (afterwards by a change of name the late Allen Smith Izard) and thro' devise with no transfer by sale now is owned by William E. Huger Esq^r of Charleston.

It will thus be seen that the two branches of the Izard family held in this section a large amount of land. The land was excellent land the plantations were what were known as inland rice plantations *i. e.* rice plantations not on tidal rivers but on Swamps or Savannahs irrigated by rainfall water stored in reservoirs or ponds formed by dikes or dams across the swamps and water courses. It was in this section that the legion of Lieut. Col. Henry Lee "Light Horse Harry" was posted when General Greene and the American army occupied the country around Charleston after the battle of Eutaw Springs. The laudatory terms in which he describes it are well known.

"The first day's march brought these detachments "to the country settled by the original emigrants into "Carolina. The scene was both new and delightful. "Vestiges, though clouded by war, everywhere appeared "of the wealth and taste of the inhabitants. Spacious "edifices, rich and elegant gardens, with luxuriant and "extensive rice plantations, were to be seen on every

³²Secty. State's Office, Grants, vol. 39, p. 96.

³³Ibid, p. 154.

³⁴Off: Hist: Comm'n Memo:, Bk. 5, p. 255.

"side * * * * during our continued marches and countermarches, never before had we been solaced with the prospect of so much comfort. Here we were not confined to one solitary mansion, where a few, and a few only, might enjoy the charms of taste and the luxury of opulence."³⁵

The Legion was for a long time posted at the "Villa" plantation and it was from the Villa plantation that the legion moved on the last advance towards Charleston before its evacuation and took position before the post of the enemy at Schubricks (now the Country Club just above Magnolia Cemetery) whence under General Wayne they marched into Charleston upon its evacuation.³⁶

Since that period the whole economic system of the country has changed, and a more dreadful war has devastated the region and the traveller now through the places which Light Horse Harry Lee described with such exuberant admiration would find only ruins from which can be gathered no evidence of its former prosperity. He would find as Miss Louisa Carolina Colleton found in contemplating the ruins of her home at Fairlawn that "desolation brooded where plenty formerly had revelled in her gayest mood."

To the West of the Ketelby tract lay a plantation of some 500 acres which seems to have been granted originally to Peter Slan and then to have passed to Richard Waring in whose family it continued for many years and 400 acres of it was in 1818 sold as the property of Thomas Waring of Pine Hill to Dr. Fabricius Perry and was then known by the name of "Clay Hill."³⁷

South of "Clay Hill" and also West of the Ketelby tract lay a plantation known as "Pinckney Plains" which was granted for 500 acres 28 June 1711 to Thomas Waring.³⁸ By Thomas Waring it was by conveyance made 1 April 1714 donated to Joseph Waring whose

³⁵Memoirs of the War in the Southern Department—Ed: of 1870, p. 525.

³⁶Garden's Anecdotes, 1st series, p. 391.

³⁷M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. C, No. 10, p. 509.

³⁸Secy. State's Office, vol. 39, p. 109.

executors on 11 July 1745 conveyed 483 acres of it to James Skirving³⁹ who on 8 April 1749 conveyed the 483 acres to Charles Pinckney, who was in 1752-1753 Chief Justice of the Province. By the latter's will he devised it to his son Charles Cotesworth Pinckney who in 1824 gave it as a marriage portion to his daughter Eliza Lucas Pinckney on her marriage to Ralph Izard, son of the Ralph Izard who died in 1804, at his death the owner of the part of the Ketelby tract purchased in 1736 from Samuel Wragg⁴⁰. In Mrs Izard's hands and those of her devisees it continued until after 1880 having so remained in the same family from 1749 to 1880.

West of "Pinckney Plains" lay a tract of 500 acres also granted to Thomas Waring on 28 June 1711.⁴¹ This place became known as "Pine Hill" and has continued in the hands of descendants of Thomas Waring to the present day. One branch of that family the owners of the plantation distinguished themselves from others of the same name by adding to their names the designation "of Pine Hill." It was the home place of one branch of that family and the family graveyard of that branch is on it.

South of "Pinckney Plains" and still West of the Ketelby tract came a large tract of land belonging to William Elliott whose land bounded the Ketelby tract on the West for the rest of its extension and also bounded it on the South. This tract was composed of five grants on and near Horse Savannah made to William Elliott,⁴² viz;

27 June 1710.....	640 acres
" " ".....	640 "
" " ".....	640 "
" " ".....	640 "
23 July 1710.....	640 "
20 Jan'y 1711/12.....	640 "
	<hr/>
	3200 "

³⁹M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. B. B., p. 239.

⁴⁰M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. P, No. 9, p. 20.

⁴¹Off: Secy. of State, vol. 39, p. 108.

⁴²Off: Secy. of State, vol. 39, pp. 125, 126.

This William Elliott was one of the four Elliotts, viz: William, Thomas, John, and Joseph, who were apparently brothers and who appear as original emigrants and were the ancestors of the well known Elliott family in the low country of South Carolina. They were, or at least William Elliott was, presumably a Baptist for on the 4th Aug: 1712 he donated to John Raven Sen^r. Richard Butler Ephraim Michael Lawrence Dennis John Raven Jun^r John Turner Jun^r. and Henry Turner lot N^o. 62 in Charles Town for the use of the "people distinguished "by the name of Antipaedo Baptists"⁴³ On a part of the very lot so donated the First Baptist Church now stands in Church Street Charleston.

This deed was apparently confirmatory of an earlier deed by him made 18 July 1699 to William Sadler John Raven Thomas Bulline Thomas Graves and John Elliott of the same lot in trust for the "Protestant Dissenting Antipaedo Baptists vulgarly called Anabaptists."⁴⁴ John Elliott was also at that period a Baptist. William Elliott in his Will dated 15 June 1738 left to his three sons William, Thomas and Joseph £10,000. current money of South Carolina (about £1,428.11.5 sterling or \$7142) and a tract of 15 3-4 acres on Charles Town neck. The legacy and devise to his sons was absolute but as afterwards appeared upon a secret trust. Thomas Elliott his first son dying after him by his will dated 23 October 1738 bequeathed to his brother Barnard Elliott £3333. 6s. 8d. "which was left me by my father's Will Charging him "to make that Good use of it for which he knows it was given me" Joseph Elliott in his Will dated 11 Feby 1739 left to "y^e Society of Christians y^t M^r. Henry "Heywood is now Minister of & I my self & two brothers "W^m. Elliott & Barnard Elliott and my only sister "Amerinthia Farr are now members of; I say to this "Society or to such persons whom they shall appoint to "receive itt I give the Sum of Three thousand pounds "and three hundred thirty three pounds six shillings

⁴³Off: Hist: Comm'n, Bk. Grants, 1712-1713, p. 60.

⁴⁴Prob: Ct: Charleston, Bk. 1754-1758, p. 55.

"& Eight pence & my share of y^e Land on y^e Town neck
"for ever"

A few years later an information was filed by James Wright attorney General of the Province on the relation of "Henry Haywood Minister of the Society of Christians Called General Baptists and others" against William Elliott and the executors of his brothers Thomas and Joseph charging that the elder William Elliott had left this donation of £10,000. and 15 3-4 acres to his three sons upon a secret trust for the use of "the said Society of Christians Called General Baptists meeting and Communing in the worship of God at the Meeting houses of Stono and Charleston."⁴⁵ By agreement the questions in contention under this charge were referred to William Cattell Jun^r. John Savage and John Basnett as arbitrators who made an award in favour of the Society. The £10,000. was promptly paid and the land seems to have been conveyed to the Society.⁴⁶

The Society became, according to the record, extinct about January 1791 and the land then reverted to the heirs at law of the original donor William Elliott.⁴⁷ The land so devised was the tract in the City of Charleston now bounded by King, Radcliffe, Smith, and Morris Streets. It accordingly passed back into the ownership and possessions of the heirs of the original donor then living.⁴⁸

William Elliott and his family prior to his death evidently were members of this Society called "General Baptists." Dr. Ramsay in his History of South Carolina (vol 2 p. 27) states that there was a subdivision of the Baptists formed about 1735 which was known by the name of Arian or General Baptists and which Society became extinct about 1787.

In the work styled "Two centuries of the First Baptist Church of South Carolina" published in 1889 it is stated that a secession from the Baptist Church "occurred in 1733 of a number of members under the

⁴⁵Ibid, Bk. 1749-1751, p. 228.

⁴⁶Ibid, pp. 228, 314, 316.

⁴⁷M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. N, No. 9, p. 403.

⁴⁸Case of Elliott vs. Morris. Harper, Eq: Rep., p. 281.

“lead of William Elliott J^r. a man of influence and “intelligence who had adopted the Arian sentiments. “They assumed the name of General Baptists (the “mother church being known thereafter as Particular “Baptists)”: that they sent to England for ministers obtaining first a M^r. Ingram and afterwards M^r. Henry Heywood. No reference is made to any authority for these statements which no doubt rested upon tradition among the continuing members of the Particular Baptists.

The Elliotts seem also to have had close connections with the Charlestown Quakers for both Thomas Elliott the brother of this William and his son Thomas were married in the Quaker Meeting House in Charles Town.⁴⁹ Thomas Elliott was also associated with Ralph Emmes in procuring a grant for 1000 acres for the settlement of poor Quakers in the Province.⁵⁰

By his Will dated 15 June 1738 William Elliott devised these lands so granted to him as follows:

To his son William 640 acres which the will states William had lately settled.

To his son Thomas 640 acres which Thomas had settled.

To his son Joseph 120 acres part of one grant and 320 acres half of another grant, the other 320 acres of this grant having become the property of the testators “cousin William Elliott”

To his son Barnard 520 acres (the remainder of the 640 acres from which the 120 acres to Joseph had been taken) and which 520 acres the will states the testator himself had first settled

To his daughter Amerinthia Farr 640 acres.

The 640 acres devised to his son William the latter by his Will dated 2 September 1765⁵¹ devised to his daughter Binkey who married Daniel Huger who on 6 August 1779 conveyed this 640 acres to M^{rs} Ann

⁴⁹S. C. Hist. & Gen. Mag.;, vol. XI, pp. 58, 59.

⁵⁰M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. O. O., p. 452.

⁵¹Probate Ct: Charleston, Bk. 1767-1776, p. 108.

Evans⁵² in the hands of whose descendants it apparently continued until after 1850.

This last William Elliott in his Will after manumitting and providing for certain old slaves and bequeathing his other slaves to his children closes with the following earnest injunction to his legatees. "I earnestly desire y^t they would use all my poor Negroes y^t behave well and even tolerably well with great humanity and Mercy and Especially Wⁿ they are old and Infirm so I conclude with my Hearty Prayers to Almighty God to send his Blessings to and happiness upon all those both White and Black y^t are mentioned in this Will which I shall leave behind me."

The 640 acres devised to his son Thomas was by the latter by his will in 1738 devised to his three sons Thomas, Benjamin, and Samuel.⁵³ It appears from the boundaries on old maps to have gone by partition or otherwise to Samuel and afterwards to have belonged about the beginning of the last century to William Boone Mitchell.

The 120 acres and 320 acres devised to his son Joseph the latter by his will in 1739⁵⁴ devised to his two brothers William and Barnard, and by some partition between these two they must have been allotted to Barnard as he by his will devises them to his own son Barnard.

The 520 acres devised to his son Barnard the latter joined to the 120 and 320 acres adjoining acquired from his brother Joseph and by his will in 1758⁵⁵ devised the whole to his son Barnard Elliott as "my tract or tracts of land about 960 acres at Horse Savannah"

This last Barnard Elliott was Lt Col Barnard Elliott of the Revolution mentioned in the account of the Ashpoo Barony published in a previous number of this Magazine.⁵⁶ To this 960 acres Col Elliott added 70 acres purchased from an adjoining tract and the whole was known as the "Hut" plantation and owned

⁵²M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. F., No. 6, p. 30.

⁵³Prob: Ct: Charleston, Bk. 1736-1740, p. 258.

⁵⁴Ibid, p. 590.

⁵⁵Prob: Ct: Charleston, Bk. 1757-1760, p. 157.

⁵⁶S. C. Hist: & Gen: Mag:, vol. XV, p. 70.

and occupied by Col Barnard Elliott during his life. After his death in 1778 upon the settlement of his estate this plantation was sold as "that valuable plantation "situate at Horse Savannah commonly called the Hut "containing about 300 acres of rice land and 700 acres "of high land, on the premises is a dwelling house, "barn, and other necessary buildings."⁵⁷

At the sale it was purchased by M^{rs} Susanna Carnes to whom it was conveyed 17 May 1792.⁵⁸ M^{rs}. Carnes was the daughter of Benjamin Smith⁵⁹ and the second wife of Col Barnard Elliott. She it was who on 1st July 1776 presented the second regiment "with an "elegant pair of colours,"⁶⁰ at the same time making it a short address. The regiment carried both these colours when under the command of Lt Col Francis Marion it formed part of the force that assaulted the British position at Savannah in October 1779. The red colour came off safely but the blue colour which was borne by Lieutenant Bush he handed upon receiving a wound to Sergeant Jasper who himself had been already wounded. Whilst bearing the colour Jasper received a second and mortal wound and handed the colour back to Lieutenant Bush who almost immediately was himself mortally wounded and fell with the colour under his body. The blue colour then fell into the possession of the enemy and according to the statement of Captain Lewis Butler in his "Annals of the King's Royal Rifle Corps" lately published the blue colour was given to Major General Augustine Prevost the British Commander and is today in the possession of his greatgrandson in England.

M^{rs}. Barnard Elliott survived Lt: Col: Elliott and after his death married Capt: Patrick Carnes.⁶¹

The 640 acres devised by William Elliott to his daughter Amerinthia⁶² who married Thomas Farr was

⁵⁷City Gazette and Daily Advertiser, for 12 May, 1792.

⁵⁸M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. T, No. 6, p. 36.

⁵⁹S. C. Hist: & Gen: Mag:, vol. IV, p. 249.

⁶⁰Charleston Year Book, for 1889, p. 221.

⁶¹S. C. Hist: & Gen: Mag:, vol. IV, p. 249.

⁶²M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. W, pp. 129, 135.

by their son Thomas Farr in 1789 conveyed to William Postell⁶³ who had acquired a large tract of land in the neighborhood.

The 320 acres part of a grant for 640 acres which had been acquired by "cousin William Elliott" seems by statements on old maps to have been acquired by Benjamin Stead and with other adjoining lands owned by Stead formed a plantation called "Steadland" which also about the beginning of the last century was owned by William Boone Mitchell.

Landgrave Edward Jukes mentioned as "Major" and "Col" Edward Jukes whose land according to the boundaries in the grant adjoined Landgrave Ketelby's but which the writer has never been able to locate was created a Landgrave on 9 April 1709⁶⁴ and his patent was dated 14 April 1709 and is recorded in the office of the Historical Commission in Columbia⁶⁵

An Edward Jukes apparently came out to Carolina for he left a will in which he describes himself as of Charles Town in South Carolina. The will is dated 4 October 1710 and was proved in England on 14 November 1715.⁶⁶ There is nothing to identify him with the Landgrave beyond similarity of name, concurrence of dates, and other facts that the witnesses to the will include two of the most prominent men in the Province viz Governor Charles Craven and Nicholas Trott. The writer has never been able to identify any lands or barony of his in the colony beyond the mere mention of his land as a boundary of the lands described in the grants in that vicinity of Landgrave Ketelby, John Cooper⁶⁷ and William Elliott⁶⁸

It is possible that he had the land surveyed out preparatory to a grant but that no grant was ever issued and the lands were afterward taken up by and granted to some one else.

⁶³Ibid, Bk. E, No. 6, p. 78.

⁶⁴Collins Hist: Soc: of S. C., vol. I, p. 178.'

⁶⁵Grant Bk. Q. Q., 1685-1712, p. 273.

⁶⁶S. C. Hist: & Gen: Mag:, vol. IX, p. 122.

⁶⁷Off: Secy. State, vol. 39, p. 101.

⁶⁸Ibid, pp. 125, 126.

In 1722 Susannah Baker the then owner of the "Villa" tract filed her memorial stating that it was composed of part of a grant to John Cooper dated 29 Sept^r 1710 and part of a grant to Charles Craven dated 9 April 1714 and had been conveyed to her by Thomas Cutliffe in 1722 and then bounded Northwest on land laid out to Major Edward Jukes.⁶⁹ But the land on this boundary had then been granted to Landgrave Ketelby. The probable inference is that Landgrave Jukes came out to the Province in 1709; had lands surveyed out preparatory to a grant, died in 1710 before any grant was issued and the lands were then granted to others.

⁶⁹ Off: Hist: Comm. Memo Bk. 3: P 60

ORDER BOOK

of

John Faucheraud Grimké

August 1778 to May 1780.

(Continued from the July Number)

May 9th. 1779

9: Parole—Granby C: S: Guard, Gold.

Field O. for the day tomorrow Major Pinckney

B: M: Capt. Bowie

When the Army marches in future, the Commissaries, Waggon & the Cattle on foot will fall in, immediately after the advance Corps.

On the March, Officers will be constantly with their Platoons, & take particular care that the men do not leave the Ranks, but in cases of absolute Necessity; and to prevent its being done for Water they will cause the men to fill their Canteens in the Morning before they leave the Grounds. Care must be taken that the men do not straggle, maraud or injure the Inhabitants: in short they are not to leave their platoons on any Consideration whatever without leave first obtained of the Officer Commanding the Platoon.

The Waggon Masters are to be careful that the Waggoners do not presume to halt for their Horses to drink in the Brooks or Rivulets through which they pass, without Orders for that purpose.

This Order will be carefully published to the Waggoners that Delinquents may not pleade Ignorance in their Justification.

Colonel Hammond being Senior Officer of the Horse, is to have the Command of them & be obeyed & respected accordingly.

A: O:

The Gen^l. is to beat tomorrow Morning at four oClock, the Assembly at half past four & the Army

marches precisely at five by the left, Gen^l. Williamson's Brigade preceeding.—The Light Horse to be advanced.—

Col^o. Malmody is appointed to command the Light Troops—They will form the advance Guard. The Georgia Troops march in the Line.

10: Lower Three Runs.

Parole—Haslerig C: S: Hampden; Hollis.

F: O: for the day tomorrow, Col^o. Armstrong

B: M: Cap^t. Ladson.

The Troops will be immediately supplied with half a Gill of Rum $\frac{1}{2}$ Man, & two pounds Beef & One pound & a Quarter of Flour—The whole will be cooked this Afternoon.

The Army will march tomorrow by the Right—The General beats at half past three in the morning & the Assembly at four—The march will commence at half past four precisely—The Horse advanc'd—The Light Infantry to compose the advanced Guard—The Park to march between the first & second Line—The waggons to fall in the Line as to day—Fifty pioneers under a Captain & two Subalterns, to be provided with Tools by the Q: M: G: & to march in front of the advanced Guard.

Twenty Light Horse are to attend the Commissary as a Guard for the battle, to be relieved daily.

A: O:

That Ignorance may no longer be pleaded in Excuse of Breach of Orders, The Gen^l. directs that the Officers of the Different Corps in Camp immediately inform the Men under their Command, that the unmilitary & Dangerous practice of firing about Camp can & will no longer be borne, 'Tis a practice of the most dangerous tendency & maybe productive of Disgrace to the Army & irreparable Injury to the State—Any Offenders who shall be detected after this Notice may depend on meeting that severe Punishment due to a Breach of Orders which have through Tenderness been frequently repeated. Nor will any Excuse what ever be conceived sufficient to screen the Delinquent.

Officers of all Denominations will endeavour to inforce this Order as they regard the Good of the Service

11:

Kelly's Cowpen.

Parole C: S:

Brig^r. Gen^l. for day tomorrow, Gen^l. Sumner.F: O: for the day tomorrow Col^o. ThomasB: M. Cap^t. Raiford.

The Gen^l. will beat tomorrow Morning at half past three, the Assembly at four, & the Army will march at half past four.

The fatigue party to be paraded on the Grand Parade at beating the Assembly, & there delivered to the Officer who is to command them, who will march them to the Q: M: Gen^l's. where they are to be furnished with Tools—they will march in front of the Light Infantry

The Director Gen^l. will appoint a Surgeon to accompany the F: O. of the Day in the rear of the Line to discriminate between the Sick & well.

The Q: M: G. will order a few of the lightest Waggon to march immediately in the rear of the Line.

12:

Mill, 25 Miles below Kelly's Cowpen.

The adjutants are directed to deliver Rolls for the Men for Duty to the Brigade Major on the Brigade Parade, specifying the regiments & Companies to which they belong, & the Brigade Major will deliver to the Officer Command^g. the party Rolls specifying the Brigades & Regiments to which they belong.

Whenever a fatigue Party receives Tools, the Officer Com^d. is not only to keep an exact Roll of the Mens Names, but to note opposite to each Name the Tools he has received for which he is to be accountable

Gen^l. Butler's Brigade is to be annexed to Gen^l. Huger's Division.

No Waggon or Teams are to be discharged by any person whatever but the Q: M: Gen^l.

The Gen^l. will beat at half past three, the Assembly

at four & the Army will march by the left at half past four tomorrow morning.

The Guards for tomorrow, the Brigade Q^r. M^r. or Major of each Brigade, & ten Light Horsemen, will attend on the Parade at assembly beating tomorrow, their to receive their Orders

Brig^r. Gen^l. for tomorrow Gen^l. Butler.

F: O: Col^o. Johnson

B: M: Capⁿ. Lowry

Gen^l. Williamson's Brigade are to discharge their loaded Arms at Sun Sett.

13: Four Miles below Boxes Ferry.

Parole Laurens, C: S: Lee, Long.

Brigadier for tomorrow Gen^l. Williamson

F: O: Col^o. M^cDowell.

B: M: Cap^t. Bowie.

The general will beat tomorrow Morning at three oClock, the Assembly at a Quarter after three & the Army will march at four A fatigue party of One hundred Men are to be paraded & marched off at the beating of the General, The Light Infantry will march at the Same time & the Q: M: G. will order a Waggon with the Entrenching Tools to accompany them.

The Army marches by the right.

14th May, 1779

Ford's Ferry.

14: Parole C: S:

Brigadier for tomorrow Col^o. Pinckney

F: O: Col^o. Winn.

B: M: Cap^t. Ladson

The Waggon Master is not take [sic] any Teams from the Brigade Waggon without applying first to the Brig^r. Gen^l. or Com^t. of the Brigade.

A Gen^l. Court Martial is to sit tomorrow Morning at Six oClock for the Tryal of all Prisoners that may be brought before them—President Major Wise—Three Captains & four Subalterns from the S^o Carolina, two Captains & two Subalterns from the N^o.

Carolina Brigade & one Captain from the Georgia Troops.

15: Fords Ferry.

Parole New Castle. C: S: Nice; Nevers.

Brigadier for tomorrow Gen^l. Sumner

F: O: Col^o. Mayson

B: M. Capⁿ. Raiford.

Capⁿ. Taylor is desired to act as Judge advocate to the Gen^l. Court Martial ordered yesterday—All Witnesses are to attend.

A Capⁿ. from the regiment of Artillery is to sit as a member of the Gen^l. Court Martial in place of a Captain from the Georgia Brigade.

Returns of the Brigades & Corps now in Camp are immediately required.

Major Armstrong put his Port Manteau into a Waggon on the March yesterday, if the Waggoner who has it in his Possession will deliver it at Head Quarters he will be rewarded.

Ammunition Returns are to be made at four oClock this afternoon.

All the Entrenching Tools which have at any time been delivered out are immediately to be returned to the Q: M: G^l.

The Irregularity & Inconvenience arising from a mixture of horse & foot are too obvious to require any Explanation; therefore whenever the Army is to march, the Light Horse will parade in front of the Line (unless ordered to the contrary) and all Horsemen not belonging to the Cavalry & paraded with them or intitled to forage by their Com^{rs}. or leave from the General, the Servants of Such Officers who serve on Horseback excepted, may expect to have their Horses delivered to the Q: M: Gen^l.

(To be continued.)

BROUGHTON LETTERS.

Copied and Annotated by D. E. HUGER SMITH.

These letters refer principally to the first three generations of the Broughtons of The Mulberry on Cooper River, and are especially interesting for the allusions to local historical events, such as those of the great Yamassee War and of the Spanish Invasion of Georgia, terminated by their defeat at Bloody Marsh. An account of this from Spanish sources is in the possession of the Georgia Historical Society, and has been recently published.

Theo ficial and public career of Hon. Thomas Broughton has been quite fully given by McCrady in the first two volumes of his History of South Carolina; and in Vol. XI, of this magazine, p. 193, can be found an account of "The Fairlawn Barony" by Hon. H. A. M. Smith. This tells of his settlement of "The Mulberry" plantation.

The following is an abstract of his will (see Probate Court Records, Book 1736-40, page 177):

Will dated 22 July 1725, proved 3 Feb. 1737, in which he describes himself as of St John's Berkley.

To wife Anne Broughton £75 Proclamation money per Annum

To said wife Anne "the Capitoll Messuage Tenement Mansion or Dwelling House called the Mulberry" &c for life.

To daughter Johanna Broughton * * *
given to my said daughter by her grandfather Hon.
Sir Nathaniel Broughton, K^t dec^d. * * *

If my sister M^{rs} Christiana Broughton should come to
Carolina to reside * * *

To daughter Joanna at 18 or marriage

To daughter Christiana at 18 &c

To daughter Constantia at 18 &c

To three sons Nathaniel, Andrew, and Robert &c

Whereas I possess at the head of Ashley River 1000
acres S. E on Andrew Percival, now of —————

Donning Esq, S. W on Richard Bedon, N. W. on
 Thomas Steer, N. E. on Cypress Swamp * *
 this land to be sold.

To youngest son Robert (said to be under 21) two tracts
 described, amounting in all to 1120 acres called
 Mount Pleasant.

To eldest Son Capt. Nathaniel Broughton at death of
 my wife Mulberry, to be in lieu of Seaton, settled at
 his marriage to M^{rs}. Henrietta Charlotte Broughton
 his now wife.

To Son Andrew Broughton said planⁿ Seaton * *

To grandson Thomas Broughton, son of Capt Nathan-
 iel Broughton, planⁿ Kiblesworth, 938 acres adjoin-
 ing Seaton.

To grandson Nathaniel Broughton

To grandson Alexander Broughton, 3rd son of Capt.
 Broughton

To Anne Broughton, daughter of Capt. Nathaniel
 Broughton

To daughter Anne, wife of John Gibbes

To granddaughter Elizabeth Gibbes and possible other
 child of said daughter.

Executors: wife, Hon Robert Johnson, son Nathaniel;
 wit^s Hugh Butler Esq., M^r. Anthony [Huggit?],
 Thomas Ellery.

Capt. Nathaniel Broughton commanded a com-
 pany during the Yamassee War (1715), at which time
 therefore he was probably at least 25 years of age, and
 it must have been somewhere about that time that
 he married, for his eldest son was born in 1717.

An interesting light is thrown upon his services by
 the *Journal of the March into the Cherokee Mountains*
 edited by Langdon Cheves Esq and printed in the
 Charleston Year Book for 1894.

Capt. Broughton's will is dated 6 Oct 1754.

The Society has been enabled to print these letters
 from the originals by the kind permission of M^r. Joseph
 Ferguson Heyward.

[From M^{rs} Thomas Broughton]

For M^r. Nath^l Broughton
these

My Dear Natt

Your father I bles God continews to grow better every day, he has had nothing of the flux since you went away, and complaines only of weekness. as to the newes of the Charakees¹ what wee hear'd wee was told came from wasamsaw but have seen one since that came directly from thence, and knowes nothing of it, soe suppos it is all false. I hope to see the to morrow and beg of the allwayes to remember the great account wee are all to give one day, that it may preserve you from being led into sin, by the ill examples that surrounds you. Your father and aunt give their love to you, and I am my Dear Child allways

Your affectionate Mother

give your Aunt's
and my love to johny

A. Broughton

Oct. 14: 1715

Your father orders me to tell you to take care to keep out scouts every day

[From Thomas Broughton—late of the Council—later Lt. Governor, written about November 1715]

[Addressed] To Captⁿ Nathaniel¹ Broughton at y^e Camp

My Deare Natt

your two horses was found yesterday morning in my Corn field if Cippy had not come downe last night I should have sent the horses to you this morning, as you desired I have kept your horses here and sent up young Comet and your Trumpeter² y^t y———
I understand by Generall Moore² y^e forces are to march

¹The great Yamassee War broke out 15th April, 1715. The Cherokees were believed to be connected with the conspiracy, and their incursions were continuously feared. See McCrady's *Proprietary Government*, 536.

²James Moore, son of Gov. James Moore (1700). He commanded second Tuscarora expedition, and was chosen Governor at the Revolution of 1719. For the journal of this march into the Cherokee country, see *Year Book, City of Charleston*, 1894, page 324—edited by Langdon Cheves, Esq.

next weeke for Savanoe Towne, you will have but little time to prepaire I have leave from your Cornell for you to Come home to morrow night, so Consider what you will want to Carrie out and on Munday I will goe to Towne to provide for your march.

Wee are all well here except your poore Sister Joanna³ who is still very weake but I hope a little better. I pray God keep and protect thee my Deare Child, & beleive me

Thy

truly affectionate

Father Tho: Broughton

fryday _____

my service to Coll^o Chicken⁴

[P. S.] your ant Ashby⁵ I beleive will goe home to morrow However bring your Couzen Joan wth you.

⁶ [From Hon. Thomas Broughton]

[Addressed] To

M^r. Nathaniell Broughton att Charlestowne

These

My Deare Son.

M^r. Guerard⁶ having occasion to send y^e Indian boy to Towne If Tome is not Come away wth what I wrote to you for, you may Send the things by y^e bearer he being to call at y^e Mulberry.

³Joanna, daughter of Hon. Thomas Broughton, married Thomas Monck, Esq., Thursday, 1, Jan., 1732. See *S. C. Gazette* of 15th Jan., 1732. Salley's *Marriage Notices*.

⁴Col. George Chicken, a distinguished officer. See his journal of the march of Col. Maurice Moore, through the Cherokee country of Georgia and South Carolina, in *Year Book*, 1894, pages 315-352.

⁵Constantia Broughton, a sister of Hon. Thomas Broughton, married John Ashby, 2nd. Cacique. She died 20 Jan., 1720/21—See *St. Thomas Reg.*

⁶The date of this letter can only be approximated but not very closely. The Mr. Guerard mentioned in it is almost surely Peter Guerard, whose will was proved 8th Aug., 1724, and whose sister Hannah later married Andrew Broughton of Seaton, son of Hon. Thomas Broughton. Mrs. Buretel, also mentioned, died before 20 Nov., 1727, as that is the date of the warrant to appraise her personalty. Mrs. Buretel was the mother of Mrs. Alexandre Thesee de Chastaigner de Lisle, whose daughter Henrietta Charlotte married Capt. Nathaniel Broughton. The fear of illness "in Towne," was probably due to one of the frequent recurrences of Yellow Fever.

Capⁿ. Butler tells me there is a large Caskett Come for me in y^e last ship from England, and y^t it is not to bee delivered to any but my Selfe, enquier for it, if its delivered to you y^t. will be y^e Same as if I received it.

Dont forgett to enquier for Corne and if possible Secure 40 bush^{ls} y^t will make us easie; I heare there is Corne at Severall places on Ashley River, if you cant meet wth any before you come out of Towne, employ Doctore Conyers, or M^r. ————— to watch y^e periaug:^{rs} y^t come downe for I am satisfied there is Corne Still to be bought.

I cant but be conserved for feare of your falling ill in Towne, take care of your selfe, and Stay noe Longer there than needs must. Wee are all here I bless God well; oure Humble Service to Madam Buretell⁶ and affectionate love to my Deare Daughter⁶, and be assured that I am

My Deare Child
Thy truly affectionate

Munday

Father

Morning

Tho: Broughton

[P. S.] If you send up any Tea pray secure ye top of the cannester for feare Should come open with Shaking

[From M^{rs} Thomas Broughton]

For M^r. Nath^l. Broughton
these

My Dear Child

pray send me by the boy that brings the horses on Saterday 30 shillings which is due hear, and forgot to put mony in my pocket to pay it, I will return it to you as soon as I come home but am not willing to send your fathers kees for fear the boy should loos them, pray remember to send to pamer to make a pair of shoos for Joanna. my Dear Natt the consarn for your soul lies heivily upon my heart, lest the present injoyments of this world should take up all your thoughts and affections. Consider my Dear child I beg of you, that there is an eternity acoming that merriits as well

⁶See Note No. 6.

as requires your chefest cair, I have often desired you to look over your catichisem and consider what vows and promises was made for you in your baptisem which it is now high time for you to think of renewing at the lord's table as your sister has don, which will still more strictly oblege you to live in the neglect of no known duty, nor commission of any evel, remember you depend on the allmighty for life and all things, and it is impieous to live without acknowledging that dependance by praying to him, and praising of him, having seldom oppertunity of speaking to you, I could say a great deal more now, but time will only allow me to assure you and your wife that I am as allwayes

Your affectionat Mother

Dec^{ber}. 5: 1716

Anne Broughton

My services to M^{rs} Latour

[P. S.] pray send your fathers ——— when the horses goe for him, and be sure send my horse for one, rather than your gray, let Nancy beet up some jocolet, and send what ——— will be home on Saterdag

[From Andrew Broughton of London]

to Col^o Thomas Broughton

att Carolina

pr Capt Taylor

London y^e 19th may 1721

Dear Bro.

I have yo^{rs} of y^e 26th Decemb^r last, & 9th of March last; by w^{ch} had y^e disagreeable news of Poor Sister Ashby's⁷ Death, Poor woman, I feare she was und^r great troubles w^{ch} shortened her days; there is some small matter due to her in my hands I will soon send y^e acc^{tts}: and desire to know if must be paid to her sister Ashby [sic] as was intended, if not when send y^e acc^{tts} shall desire y^o to pay y^e Bal^{ce}: may be, y^o beeing much more in my as yet no hope of getting yo^r Sallery at the Custome house till y^o send some acc^{tts} w^{ch} M^r Carles [?] tells me are wanting & writt y^o at full about this matter by Capⁿ Bell whose long detain wth

⁷See Note No. 4.

y^e Governmen^t hath been a misfortune y^r affaire^s
as I feare in y^e Generall an other in yo^r Col-
lonay; but hapely this tyme is got saife to y^o
& that that matter have a good turne to y^e
advantage of those I wish well. All yo^r lett^{rs} w^h came
to my hands for Commiss^{rs} of y^e Customs was care-
fully delivered and hope y^o have had an them
from y^e Board. I am very sorry for yo^r disapointment
but not in my Power to doe any thing, for y^e Custome
here is nothing but fare promises w^h out performance,
everyone makeing y^e best for himselfe & wee are come
to that pass as not to have any regard for friendship,
but to get the most they can from friend or foe. I
doubt not but y^o have heard of great Estates gott,
& others lost, but I am not in any wayes conserved,
only my spouse will be a sufferer [?] in part of her
fortune by some w^{ch} subscribed unto y^e S.
Sea; I had my [sister's?] lett^r on yo^r Covers, which
doe not answer supposeing will be come away before
this reaches yo^r hands. I intend y^s by Capⁿ Taylor
tho another shipp will be sooner by going directly,
& this I understand goes by way of Barmudas but
doubting not of his care in delivering it saife makes me
chuse to send it by him. My Poor spouse hath been
ill all y^e winter, but hope as y^e warm weather comes on
she is better wee both desire our complem^{ts}
to all our Relation^s Especially to y^o & my sister, I am,
good Bro:

yo^r Ever affec^t Bro^r
A Broughton

[From M^{rs} Nath^l. Broughton]

[Addressed] To

Nath: Broughton Esq^r.

In Charles Town

These

June y^e 15: 1732

My Dear

I sent on Sunday to wassamsaw about the foulds,
my father having forgot to tell me what you desired

till Saturday, therefore could send no sooner M^r. Lawson sent me worde his wife had none fit for yeus as yet, he came down on Tusday and tould me had heard of Some at wampee⁸ but could not possably git them at wassamsaw⁹ till last night or this day, and as my father thought it was time the things should goe down I have done my best, could get but 3 dozen yong fousls in all the nabour hood which I send with 14 young gees, they have bin well fed but it is so short a time that ——— be but little the better, I design 2 of them for cosin Manigault¹⁰ if you think well of it should have sent her some fousls if they could have bin had but hope to make it up another time, pray give my affectionate servis to her I was sorry to hear by M^r Le Bas¹¹ she was not well and wish her better health, I allso send the Star grass, I cant hear of any ducks to be had nor donte think they can be fit to eat yet, nor turkeys having seen none larger than pigeons, I have not bin at the Mulberry since I recieved your letter in which the oat meal is mention'd so donte know whether it is wanted, but think if you send a little by the boat it wil not be amiss for in case it should not be wanted I could keep it, M^r. Rotmahaler¹² was hear yesterday he has taken up one of his bonds the princeple & interest comes to £324 od shileings he designed to take the other

⁸Wampee was a country neighborhood near the present site of Pinopolis, "in the waters of" Biggin Creek.

⁹Wassamsaw (variously spelled) was the country bordering on Wassamsaw Swamp, the head waters of Ashley River.

¹⁰Ann Asbby, who married Gabriel Manigault 29th April, 1730—See St. Thomas Regr—She was the mother of Peter Manigault, for certain of whose letters, see this *Magazine*, vol. XV, p. 113.

¹¹The Lords Proprietors on 15 Nov., 1680, granted to Landgrave West 1500 acres "on the westernmost side of the westernmost branch of Cooper River;" said West, on 7th Dec., 1686, sold same to James LeBas, from whom the land descended to his son and heir-at-law, Paul Peter LeBas, who died on or about 8 Feb., 1724, and the land descended to his eldest son and heir-at-law, who on 21st April, 1735, conveyed 1000 acres of said tract to Thomas Monck, on west side of Biggin Creek—see M. C. O. Book N, page 300. This was the plantation called Mitton, of which in accordance with his marriage settlement, made 6 Jan, 1731/2, with Joanna, daughter of Hon. Thomas Broughton, Thomas Monck conveyed to her trustees 600 acres on 22 March, 1738. See M. C. O., Book I, 456.

¹²Job Rothmahler, who married Anne Dubosc, daughter of James Dubosc.

up soon, nancy being in want of gounds desier M^{rs}. LaTour¹³ will get withall to make her a couple, I desire it may be something that looks well they not being for comon wair, my sister Broughton desiers her to get her a pair of mens gloves at M^{rs} ceraus [Sereau?] that will fit cosin manigault she gives her servis to you and all with you, pray give my love to M^{rs} La Tour I hope se will excuse my not writing to her, I shall be glad to know whether my neess mazick¹⁴ is brought a bed desier to be remembered to her if you see her, I wish Capt warren a happy voiage, we are all as the doct left us, but have heard my ——— has had a bad night I hope to hear by the ——— unity you continue mending which will be a great Satisfaction to

Dear Life
your affectionate wife
H. Charlotte Broughton

I send 4 chairs to be bottomed, since you are likely to recieve some mony should be glad M^{rs} La Tour would bye me a gound as I desired her.

[From M^{rs}. Nath^l Broughton]
[Addressed] To
Nath: Broughton Esq^r.
In Charles Town
These

february y^e 8: 1733/4

My Dear

the wether being bad have order'd sipio to stay at y^e Gov^{rs} as you desier, except it should brake up in

¹³Mrs. Charlotte La Tour. Her will, dated 9th Nov., 1754 and proved 18 May, 1756, mentions all the then living children and grandchildren of Capt. Nathaniel Broughton. She devises to her cousin Jane Cabanis and her (Jane's) grandchildren. It is suggested that she was of the Chastaigner family, but entirely without evidence.

¹⁴Catherine de Chastaigner, daughter and heiress of Alexandre de Chastaigner, who was brother of Mrs. Broughton, married Paul Mazyck, a son of Isaac Mazyck, the immigrant. She was born 17 September, 1711, was married August 1729, and died 17th Jany., 1748-9. Her husband died the next day, and they were carried to the grave together, and buried at Pooshee, the plantation of Mr. Rene Louis Ravenel. Mr. Ravenel had married the widow of Alexandre de Chastaigner, born LeNoble. See *Ravenel's Records &c.*, also M. C. O., Book C. C., 474.

the evening as it does some times, & be likely to be fair till morning, your ——— came home on tuesday ——— of his boyls broke the day before and the other yesterday they both run still a great deal I believe each a spoon full at a time when they are dresst, I think the first runs a great while shall be glad when you are at home to see how they look as I cant, he is pretty easey now he has taken the last dose of his phisick this morning the rest of the family is well, M^{rs} La Tour gives her service & desiers youll get her an ounce of bettony, I dont doubt but doct^r Clieland has some & that he will spare you that quantity she finds great benefit by it for her head, having but little salt peeter left desier you will get some, mad^m Gibbes ho is hear gives her service to you, pray make mine acseptable to our frinds & thank sister monck and cosin manigault for their present I send a baskit which I believe is your cosins ——— duty to my father and believe me

—Dear

your affectionate wife

——— Charlotte Broughton

[From Thomas Broughton J^r—son of Andrew Broughton of Seaton]

Cha. Town April 26th 1742

Hon^d. Sir,

Yours I've Rec'd and Shou'd have Delivered your Letter to M^r. Boneau¹⁵ but he is not in Town but will Deliver it to him as soon as he comes to Town

My Father¹⁶ is not yet gone over the Barr he is still Lying in the Road waiting for a Wind he wants. M^r. Watson he mends every Day Maverick is not yet come to Town Occasioned by Contrary Winds.

¹⁵Mr. Boneau, probably Capt. Anthony Bonneau, whose will was proved 8 Feb., 1743. He owned the plantation at the T of Cooper River, now called Bonneau's Ferry.

¹⁶Andrew Broughton of Seaton. He married Hannah Guerard. See Note 6.

Pray my Compliments to all Friends
I Remain

Hon^d S^r.
your ever Duty¹ & Obt.
Nep^w.

Tho: Broughton Jr.

[From Alexander Broughton]

[Addressed:] To Nath¹¹ Broughton Esq^r
These

Hon^d. Sir,

I was very sorry to hear yesterday that you had a return of the disorder in your head & that sister Jenys¹⁷ had the Colick. I shall be glad to hear you & my Sisters are better, we are indiferent well & joyn in Duty Love & Service as due

I remain

Hon Sir

your Duty¹¹ & Obed^t. Son
Alex^r. Broughton

To

Nath¹¹ Broughton Esq^r
These

[From Thomas Broughton—son of Capt. Nathaniel]
[Addressed] To

Nath Broughton Esq^r.
These

New Market Plantation
July 27th 1742

Hon^d. S^r.¹⁸

¹⁷Henrietta Broughton. She married Paul Jenys, whose will was proved 1 May, 1752. Her will dated 30 May, 1758, was proved 17 Feb., 1759. She appears to have left no children and mentions only Broughton relations.

¹⁸It is strange that McCrady's History makes no mention of the events spoken of in this letter. The Gazettes from July 5th, 1742 to Sept. 6th, 1742, give full details of this invasion of Georgia by the Spaniards, and of the defeat inflicted upon them by Genl. Oglethorpe. There were a number of vessels fitted out by the Province of South Carolina to assist him and a considerable force assembled in Charles Town. Six hundred men and 140 guns—carriage and swivels—were sent to his assistance. The Carolina armed vessels were put under the command of the English Commodore, and many other interesting details were recounted.

I've recd yours by Jeamy and am Obliged to you for your inquiry after us. I sent you the most Particular acc^t. that I cou'd get of the General's sucksess by Peter Cahusack¹⁹ this morning. I was in town this afternoon when rec^d. yours and find that Every body in general are of Oppinion that the Enemy are returned home and we only wait for the Governor's Orders to be Dischargd. Our fleet Consists of 9 Sale of Vessels including y^e men of warr besides the 2 galleys the whole contain about 12 hund^d. men we are tould that they Lay at anchor opposite to Stono on thursday Last notwithstanding they had fair wind so may expect no great Matters from them have heard nothing of the Verginia Ship more than what I wrote you. M^r Knight went to town in order to get himself armes but unhappily met with one of Captains of the privateers who was an Old acquaintance and after geting pretty merry according to Custom enlisted on board of the General's Schooner I endeavoured to persuade him to Let me buy his armes for him but woud not be satisfied without going himself. I tould the Colonel the consequence of this going to town and put him off severall times but by fair promises and often importunity got Leave at Last for a few hours.

This poor unhappy man was wallow about the Streets 2 or 3 Days in a miserable Condition but have heard nothing of him Since the Vessel Went Down, the Last time I see him he Desird I woud Let you know he Designd to go and whip the Spaniards Backsides and then return to his old habitation, the Mulberry, if my People should want Provisions before I get home beg you get them what will be necessary if any to be had.

I am glad to learn my Mother is better heartily wish

¹⁹Peter Cahusack—See St. Philips Regr.—the marriage of Peter Cahusac to Mary Manzequen 18 June, 1749. This was a well-known family of St. Stephen's and St. John's Berkley.

her and all our friends health pray Our Duty Love and Service as Due

I am hon^d. Sir y^r most

Dutifull & Obedt Son

Tho: Broughton

My Aunt was much out of order this morning Shes better this evening & Desires youl Excuse her not writing by this oppertunity will Do it p^r Next

[Mem^o copied below is in handwriting of said Thomas]

Thomas Broughton's Birth October 17th 1717²⁰

Mary Broughton's Birth August 19th 1725

We were married March 4th 1745/6 by the Rev^d M^r. Thompson

My wife was Delivered of a Dead Boy Dec^r 17th 1746

My Wife Mary Departed this Life Dec^r 18, 1746

[From Robert Johnson—a son of Gov Robert Johnson]

[Addressed] To

Nath^l Broughton Esq^r

in South Carolina

[Mem^o near seal] rec^d y^e 2 may 1744

p^r

[mem^o. inside] D D D Deas

S^r.

D^r. S^r.

It is a long time Since had the pleasure of hearing from you nor have had any answer to my two last letters of the 20th of October last was twelve months and the 3^d. of last May, which both related chiefly to M^r. Manigaults affairs;—

I must now inform you that your Aunt Chris^a. Broughton is dead, and as she has taken notice of her nephews and nieces, thought it proper to insert you that paragraph of her Will. viz: and after the death of

²⁰Thomas Broughton married Mary Izard, daughter of Walter Izard of Cedar Grove and widow of Charles Izard. See *S. C. Hist. & Gen. Mag.*, vol. III, 230.

my said Sister Lydia Broughton, I give one fourth part of my said Estate, to my Severall Nephews, and Nieces, the Children of my late deceased Brother, and Sisters, Tho^s. Broughton, Mary Chamberlain, Alethea Acklom, and Constantia Ashby, who shall be living at my Death in equal proportions share and share alike, if more than one, and if but one, of such my Said Nephews and Nieces shall be then liveing, my Will is that he, or she, shall have the whole said fourth part.

The rest of her Estate after two or three small legacies, she leaves to her sister, and as she has left me her Executor, you may depend upon it, shall take as much care of your interest as my own, for am glad of any opportunity to convince you of my sincere friendship, and desire you will from me acquaint all my Cousins interested in this affair, that they may be thoroughly satisfied of the same care.

I desire you will write by the first Opportunity, and send me a list of the above mentioned parties, with their Christian names &c. and should likewise be glad to know how affairs go on in your parts. A French Warr is expected to be declared every day and also a general Engagement with our fleets in the Mediteranean, if the Enemies dare come out of their harbours, I am D^r S^r. your

Most Affec^t. Humble

Ser^t. R. Johnson

P. S. My best Compliments offer^d. [or attends] all friends.

[From Capt Thomas Reaston to Thomas Broughton,
eldest son of Capt. Nathaniel Broughton]

[Addressed:] To

M^r. Tho^s. Broughton

Charlestown y^e 28th Decem^r. 1750

Dear Sir

I could not omit y^e. first opportunity which this day offers to advise you of my safe arrival here the very

Day I desired &c (viz) Xmassday & in good time so as to get my Dinner tho: I Did not make the Land till 8 the Clock y^t morning & it was y^t very Barr Exactly of off which several vessels has Been above 3 weeks & not go in yet so Y^t you will also allow I was very Luckey & none of y^e vessels this year was less than 10 12 13 weeks of their Passages out save Cowe and myself who had the greatest chance to have made the greatest passage that ever was for y^t very day 12 days after I left England I was more than $2/3^{\text{rds}}$ my passage to Carolina & had y^e. wind continued but 6 days longer I had Easily After made my passage in 18 days whole but was prevented; for 3 weeks after y^t did not get 100 Leagues, but to return what added most to my pleas^r was to hear & finde all my friends well here save Coll^l Ashby²¹ who is dead & his son Tho^{s22} married as is Cousin Andrew Broughton²³ of all which no Doubt you'l have or will be Informed as also y^e fine prices you get for so great Crops viz £3 Intolerable [sic] but I'll say no more but refer you to Cousin Alex^{r24} to whom I gave all your Letters sent ~~to~~ me and now flatter myself you are in perfect health & have something Better an Oppinion of England yⁿ I finde you had when I left it where I hope to see you by May Next &c. I shall send your chest of Florence²⁵ to y^e Mullberry as soon as y^e Boat comes down which is that place I suppose you would have it tho: I in haste & forgot to ask you.

²¹Col. Thomas Ashby buried 5 Nov., 1750.—See St. Thomas Regr.—He was a son of John Ashby, the 2nd Cacique, by his wife Constantia Broughton, and consequently a first cousin of Capt. Nathaniel Broughton.

²²Thomas Ashby, son of Col. Thomas Ashby, married 18 Dec., 1750, Margaret Henrietta Bonneau, daughter of Anthony Bonneau and Margaret Henrietta, born Horry, and grand daughter of Capt. Anthony Bonneau. Note 15. See *St. Thomas Regr.*

²³Andrew Broughton of Stafford, son of Andrew Broughton of Seaton. He married Ann. His will, dated 7 June, 1779, proved 11 April, 1783. Her will dated 12 Dec., 1788, proved 9 June, 1789.

²⁴Alexander Broughton, second son of Capt. Nathaniel, married Mary Jones, the widow of Maurice Keating.

²⁵From Murray's Dictionary—3, Florence, a kind of wine brought from Florence. . . . Obsolete. Cf. 20 Nov., 1757, H. Walpole, letter to Mann—"The chest of Florence . . . proves to be Lord Hertford's drams."

I shall Inclose this to M^r Bondfield to forward where you are

Remains me as ever
Dear Sir
your affectionate Cousin
and Hum^{ble} Serv^{nt}
Tho^s Reaston

P. S. My Bro^r Peter is well and Desires his Due Remembrances to you.

P. S. pray when you write ——— oct^r Rinde make my due Respects acceptable to him.

[From J E Bondfield]

[*Addressed:*] To
Nathaniel Broughton Esq
at Mulberry
S^o Carolina

Hull y^e 22 May 1751

Dear S^r

its with the outmost concern that I write to you at this time as it is on So malloncolly a subject I doubt not but M^r Alex^r Broughton has acquainted you therewith to whom I advisd on y^e unhappy affair I would at that time have wrote to y^r self but as it was of so tender anature and being too well asurd how an affair of that kind must affect you was oblidge^d to omitt it. I have a sensible concear for all y^e family & ~~ph~~ larly your self to be deprived of a son of so many valuable qualification his being at this place about six month dureing which we was constantly together that I had contracted such a friendship with him and his y^e same regard for him as a brother & no relation for a Course of years has given me so much uneasyness as his death I shall ever have a value for his memory & true regard to any of the family tho I am a Distant relation by Marriage & unknown to any of them, it will yeald me secreat satisfaction to hear from any thats related to my good Deces^d friend I shall never have pleasure to be personally acquainted with you its

being at such a distance but I have some young branches of which Poor M^r Broughton was very fond of some of y^m may ~~ph~~haps reach y^r parts to pay a Visitt to y^e family

I was much out of health when I wrote M^r Alex^d Broughton that it would not ~~ph~~mitt me to Enlarge at that time on so malloncolly a subject was therefore oblige to omitt ~~ph~~lars.

I mentioned then that y^e small Pox was what occationd the unhappy Circumstance—he had some Intervall of his old disorder while with me but otherway Injoyd a better state of health than had before he left you the Doct^r had attended him Great Part of y^e winter on that acc^t & likewise to prepare him for Enoculation as he was determined to go under the operation by which he hop^d of haveing them favourable I would gladly prevaild on him to have put it of but he was so bent upon it that no perswation could divert him from it he was as I observ^d above Enoculated by Doc^r Chambers our ableest Phisision & hop^d to have y^t favourably but unhappily he was greatly Loaded which struck such a damp upon his sperrits as would never give an opertunity for them to come to there proper height which I am perswaid was in some measure y^e occation of y^e fatall consiquence. tho we are too ready to blame some cause or other when the hand of Providence calls. which we must Submitt to in y^e best manner we are able but a loss of this kind cant be got over without concern.

M^r Broughton never mentiond to me any intention of making his will nor did I think it adviseable to give y^e least hint of that kind as Emotion of that sort must have affect^d him greatly in his condition I wrote to Co^{ll} Broughton at London and other Relation in the Contry when I thought him in Dainger M^{rs} Bondfield was by him constantly at y^e time of ther height & y^e day & Night before his Death he had some favourable simptoms of Doing well as they was then turning & we all hope^d of geting through them & the Doct^r was then in some hopes but a sudden alteration happ^d

which I suppose is common in those cases y^e matter fell upon his Lungs and carried him suddenly of to our great surpriz and concearn

M^r P^r Acklome²⁶ was from home & Co¹¹ Th^s Acklome lay then very Ill that no relations could be at y^e Funerall but M^r Tho^s Acklome son & Daughter, the mannagement there of was left to me in which I acted in y^e best manner I was able he is Lay close by his Aunt Reaston²⁷ in the Body of our Trinity Church I was desired by M^r Johnson to Transmitt a copy of the Sundry Disbur^t to M^r Newberry in London which I have done accordingly & Doubt not but y^e same will be sent over I shall be glad to hear you & rest of relation Injoy a Perfect State of health M^{rs} Bondfield Joyn's me in our best respects to yourself & family & what other relation in Carolina

I am D^r S^r y^r most hum^{le} Ser^t

J F. Bondfield

[From Capt. Thomas Reaston]

[Addressed:] To

Nath¹ Broughton Esq^r
att

Mulberry

London y^e 2nd July 1751

Dear Brother—

I wrote you y^e 30th of April last under Cover to Cousin Alex^r by my Pilot; which hope you receiv'd. and now Embrace this first Opportunity to advise you of our safe Arrival here y^e 18th Ult^o when soon after I had y^e satisfaction to hear of all Relations on this side y^e water being well, save my Dear Cousin Broughton

²⁶Peter Acklom was apparently a son of Alethia Acklom, a sister of Hon. Thomas Broughton; and so was possibly Thomas Acklom, of whom, however, we have no other mention. Peter Acklom married Elizabeth Heathcote granddaughter of Sir John Rodes, 3rd Bart. of Barlborough, (See Burke's *Commoners*) and lived at Hornsea, where Peter Manigault visited him, in 1752. See this *Magazine*, vol. XV, p. 123.

²⁷from the context of these letters, "his Aunt Reaston" seems to be the deceased wife of Capt. Thomas Reaston, and a daughter of Hon. Thomas Broughton.

whose Death you will be advis'd of before these and am sensibly affected with the Concern it must give to you and all friends in Carolina as it has been and is to me, and all his Relations and friends that had the pleasure to know him here; but we must (as daily Experience teaches us we ought) submit to the Divine Desposer of all things: and rest assured that nothing was wanting to preserve him here: I doubt not but you will be advis'd of his being Enoculated by his desire which operation was perform'd by as Eminent a Physicion as any in practice allowed; but as to any particulars I have not yet heard but soon shall and then by Next Opportunity will advise you.

I the other day waited on Aunt Broughton and gave her your letter when she was well and desired when I wrote you to present y^e tender of her Due Remembrance to you and all friends in Carolina.

Cap^t Scott Arriv'd at Cowes soon after my Arrival here when we had Advice Coll^l Blake²⁸ died on Board him soon after he left Carolina

I forwarded your letter to M^{rs} Doggitt but as yet have not heard from her I also gave the Letters that came by me for Cousin Broughton to M^r Newerry [Sic] who saith will send them back to Carolina as I advised.

I donot know of anything at presant I can advise you of and as this vessel Intends to sail tomorrow must Conclude in tender of mine & Brothers Due Remembrance to you and all friends in Carolina who am

Dear Sir

your Affec^t Bro^r

and most Hum^{le} Serv^{nt}

Tho^s Reaston

P. S.

As it will be a very great pleasure to me to hear from you at all times hope you'll afford me it. You may direct for me at M^r Isaac Storrs Merch^{nt} in Marke Lane—London

²⁸Col. Joseph Blake, son of Govr. Joseph Blake, the Lord Proprietor. See *S. C. Hist. & Gen. Mag.*, vol. I, p. 159.

[From M^r Peter Acklom]

[Addressed:] To

Nath^l Broughton Esq^r

at

Mullberry

S^o CarolinaHornsea, Septb^r 3, 1752Dear Cosⁿ!

It is ever a perticular satisfaction to hear of my worthy Fr^{ds} & Relations in Carolina but thy obliging Fav^r of May y^e 6th ☞ Captⁿ Reaston affected me with some concern as it mentions leaving Thee in a bad state of health I hope time wth y^e favourable season may have remov'd those complaints w^{ch} I sincerely wish & shall be truly glad to hear of.

I doubt not of Cosⁿ Rob^t Johnson's duely adviseing Our Fr^{ds} in y^r parts of Good Aunt Lydia Broughton's death who was confin'd for above two months by a gentle decay & as I am inform'd pass'd of much regretted by y^e whole circle of her Fr^{ds} and acquaintance & it's no small satisfaction to those who remain to find she hath left so amiable a cheracter w^{ch} I heartily wish wee may use all diligence to copy after.

Upon our coming here from Derbyshire about a month ago Aunt Acklom inform'd me of M^r Manigault²⁹ wth a Companⁿ or two calling here in his way to y^e North I was realy sorry at missing y^e opportunity of seeing a young Gentlemⁿ of such promising hopes & y^e offspring of so valuable a Fr^d & Relation to whom I certainly owe high obligations on my Nephew Reaston's acco^t

As we didn't remove from Derbyshire into this Quart^r till near 6 weeks after Captⁿ Reaston's arrival at Hull I have had y^e opportunity of but little of his Comp^y here and not being able to settle his Affairs in Engl^d time enough to return wth his vessell have this day rec^d an acco^t y^t he proposes to dispatch her from

²⁹See S. C. Hist. & Gen. Mag., vol. XV, p. 123, for Mr. Peter Manigault's account of this visit.

Hull in a day or two w^{ch} obliges mee to send this away in much hurry being unwilling to miss y^e conveyance of offering my best wishes and sincere acknowledgm^{ts}.

Wee desire our perticular Respects may be acceptable to Our Relations in general & please to believe mee wth true Esteem—

Dear Cosⁿ!

Thy Oblig'd Fr^d

& very affect^{te} Kinsmⁿ

P Acklom

[From M^{rs} Anne Gibbes]

[Addressed:] To

Nath^l Broughton

Esq^r ———

these

June the 13: 1753
at night

Dear Bro^r

I am glad to hear all is prety well with you and that my people is better, I bless God we are the same hear, the little one at Dorchester has been out of order but is better, the gentlemen got all well home late upon ——— night, they went 6 or 8 miles beyond Edisto and meet no Indians, my son got home to-day from Combe, he says there's been Indians seen about ponpon and stono,³⁰ there was 6 at a mans hous but left there guns without the gate, and came unarm'd and askt for victuals, he gave 'em some and sent to the commander of the Company but before there could be any men got they was gon, they say they are Charekees but no body believes 'em for they speek English very well, Ned got up to Combe last Munday was a week he was at his work yesterday when my son came

³⁰The appearance of Northern Indians in the Province is spoken of in the newspapers about the date of this letter. From Gazette of 18 June, 1753—"This day some Northern Indians, lately taken and brought to Town by Capt. David Godin's Company of Militia; they call themselves Savannahs or Schawanoes, and say they live on the Ohio River," &c., &c. "Soon clear the country of these French and Northern Indians that have for some years past infested this Province."

away he never came to his master as he went up and wont own that he has been down but about the woods up there, I should been glad to have heard how poor bob is Cate says she sent yesterday to let my sister know she was to come down to-day, if she had my letter she told the boy she had none but to tell me they was all well we Joyn in Duty love and Service as due I am

Dear Bro^r your afft sister
Anne Gibbes³¹

Cate tells me they want a few milkpans and she hears there's some at the Corner³² please get some if theres any there
the Cokroch eat this last night [seale]

From D^r William Rind]

[Addressed:] To
Nath^l Broughton Esq^r
at Mulberry
S^o Carolina

Liveland's 1 Aug^t 1753

Hon^d Sir

Your last was by favour of M^r Watson since which I have wrote you by three different opportunities (all which I hope came safe to hand) acquainting you with my wellfair but not hearing from you for these twelve months by past I began to be afraid you had been indispos'd till M^r Watson wrote me he had lately heard from you I should be glad when your health will permitt you would lett me know how you and family keeps their health wich will always give me singular satisfacione to hear off. I have now the pleasure

³¹ Anne Gibbes was a daughter of Hon. Thomas Broughton and the widow of John Gibbes, Esq. Her husband was the son of Col. John Gibbes, to whom there is a mural tablet on the east wall of the Goose Creek Church. Mrs. Gibbes' two daughters married, respectively, Walter and John Izard, and have left many descendants. See *S. C. Hist. & Gen. Mag.*, vol. II, pp. 230, 231.

³² Monck's Corner, a village which was a considerable trading centre for that section. See map accompanying account of "The Fairlawn Barony," by Hon. H. A. M. Smith, *S. C. Hist. & Gen. Mag.*, vol. IX page 193.

of acquainting you that my wife was safely delivered of a son the 12 past who was baptized the 15 by the name of James Nath^l after his grandfathers & you who has always proved a most kind and affectionate father to me so I felt myself bound in duty to add your name. She I thank God is perfectly recovered and desires her Compliments may be made most acceptable to you & family & is most sincerely join'd by Honrd Sir

your most Dut: & ob. son
Will: Rind³³

[*Endorsed*] Doct: Rind.

[From Capt. Thomas Reaston]

[*Addressed:*] To
Nath^l Broughton Esq^r
at
Mulberry

Hull y^e 20th Octo^{br} 1753

Dear Bro^r

I wrote you last on 20th Ult^o under cover to M^r Manigault which with my others I hope would be handed you safe to which crave reference, but I have never been favour'd with a line from you since I left Carolina, which has given me no small concern for you health with y^e rest of my friends in Carolina untill of late M^r Manigault advised me that all my friends there was well amongst which I hope you was included, and as I am not conscious of haveing given any just cause for being deprived Corresponding with one I so much esteem so I am at a loss how to account or atone properly for it, which I should with pleasure do by any means in my power for y^e Facilitating of w^{ch} I hope my Dear Bro^r will fav^r me with a few lines as soon as convenient advising me of his and all my dear friends Welfares, which will ever be a great pleas^r to

³³Dr. William Rind married Anne, daughter of Capt. Nathaniel Broughton. See will of Susannah Lansac (1749) "to cousin Anne Rind, wife of Dr. Rind of Charles Town."

me who you may direct for in Hull, where in my last I advised you of my Progress in making a Second Choice of a dear Companion, which will I hope be Completed in a few days as y^e House is just Finished for us to live in, where I should be very glad to see any of my Carolina friends.

This Conveyance just offering in y^e Brewing season I send thereby to y^e Care of M^r Manigault a Cask of Ale which I wish may prove good and begg you'l accept y^e Same with the tender of my Affect^{te} love to you & sister Gibbes³⁴ with all other my friends as due from

Dear Bro^r

yours very Affectionately
and Most Hum^{ble} Serv^{nt}
Tho^s Reaston

P. S.

I have y^e pleasure to advise you all friends here are well as I much hope these will meet you all.

Pray my Complim^{ts} to M^{rs} La Tour.

[From Charles Pinckney Esq]

To Nathaniel Broughton Esq^r

at the Mulberry in

S^o Carolina

By Cap^t Hunt

London Aug^t 1st 1754

Dear Sir

I duely reced your favours and power Att^y from yourself and Mrs Gibbes to me and Mr Watsone ag^t Mr Johnson which I should sooner have acknowledg^d the receipt of but that I waited to do it 'till I had so settled the affair as to be able to acquaint you of my success therein which I can now with pleasure do, as after passing several letters between M^r Johnson and myself we have brot it to a conclusion and I have recvd from him and paid over to M^r Watson according to your orders to me £573 Ster^g on yours, M^{rs} Gibbes and Miss Monck's³⁵ accounts which I hope will prove

³⁴See note 31.

³⁵Daughter of Thomas Monck by his 1st wife, Joanna Broughton.

satisfactory to you, And had I powers from the rest of the Legatees in Carolina I could have recvd their money also at the Same time And if they send me their proper powers as you did by the first ship that sails after this reaches your hands I doubt not to receive and send on their money soon after their powers come to hand. The other powers wanted are from the Ex'ors or Trustees of M^{rs} Dwight.³⁶ The Ex'ors of Col. Tho^s Ashby.³⁷ The Ex'ors of M^{rs} Hassell.³⁸ Col: Lejeau³⁹ in right of his wife. and M^r Manigault⁴⁰ in right of his wife.

The whole Estate of M^{rs} Christiana Broughton,⁴¹ after payment of Debts and Legacies amounted to £8232, of which one half was devised to her sister Lydia⁴¹ absolutely and the use of the other half during her life, and after her death that half was to be divided into 2 parts one of which she directed should go to M^r Johnson, and the other to her nephews & nieces the Children of her Brother and Sisters Tho^s Broughton, Mary Chamberlayn, Althea Aclom, and Constantia Ashby, that should be living at the time of her death to be equally divided between them share and share alike, which were 14, in number 9, in Carolina and 5, in England, so that the quarter part of £8232 being £2058, to be divided into 14, shares, came to £147 each, on which we got interest allowed from the time of M^{rs} Lydia Broughton's death which came to £9 on each share and that makes £156 for principal and interest. M^{rs} Lydia Broughton by her will about 2

³⁶Christiana Broughton, daughter of Hon. Thomas Broughton, was married on 17th Jan., 1731/2, to Rev. Daniel Dwight. See *S. C. Gazette* of 22 Jan., 1731/2. Salley's *Marriage Notices*, p. 5.

³⁷See note 21.

³⁸Elizabeth Ashby, daughter of John Ashby and Constantia (born) Broughton, married Revd. Thomas Hasell, 21 Jan., 1714-5. See *St Thomas Regr.*

³⁹(Col.) Francis LeJau married 14 April, 1726, Mary Ashby, daughter of John and Constantia Ashby.

⁴⁰See note 8.

⁴¹Christiana and Lydia Broughton were unmarried sisters of Hon. Thomas Broughton, who apparently never came to America. The death of Christiana Broughton was advised to Capt. Nathaniel Broughton by Robert Johnson in his letter received 2 May, 1744 (See p. 183). Mr. Peter Manigault attended in London the funeral of Miss Lydia Broughton, who died on 28th May, 1750. See page 116 of last number of this *Magazine*.

years ago, gives the Bulk of what she had to M^r Johnson, and only a legacy of £100 to you. (Mr Johnson assigns a particular reason for her conduct in this matter) which I have recvd with £5 for Int. thereon, so that your part of the £573, which I paid to M^r Watsons is 261, and the £156, to M^{rs} Gibbes and the £156 for Miss Monck makes up that sum. thus Sir I have endeavoured to acquit my self in the power you intrusted me with with the utmost care and despatch and benefit to your Interest and hope it will prove to your Satisfaction. You mention in your first letter that you had sent me 4 coins of gold amounting to about 7 guineas but as I was come away from Charles Town before that came to hand I suppose you had it Carried back to you because I never recvd it. . I am

Sir with due Compliments to all your good family

your most Obed^t hble serv^t

C^s Pinckney

I send you M^r Watsons rect. he will pay me my charges in the affair

PARISH REGISTER OF ST. JAMES SANTEE.

1758-1788.

Copied by MABEL L. WEBBER.

(Continued from the July Number.)

41. Lewis Miles of this Parish, Bachelor, and Ann Simmons of this Parish, Spinster, were married at the Dwelling-house of George Simmons of this Parish, by Licence, this Fourth Day of April in the year of our Lord 1765, by me S. F. Warren Rector of this Parish.

This marriage was	}	Lewis Miles
solemnized between us		Ann Simmons
In the Presence of		W ^m Roberts
		Moses Miles

42. William Bell of this Parish, Widower and Elizabeth Anderson of this Parish, widow, were married at the Dwelling house of the Re'vd Sam'l Fenner Warren of this Parish, by Lycence this Eight Day of May in the Year of our Lord 1765, by me S. F. Warren, Rector of this Parish.

This marriage was	}	W ^m Bell
solemnized between us		Elis. Anderson
In the presence of		Alex. Miot
		W ^m Roberts.

43. Elias Ball of the Parish of St. Johns, Bachelor and Catherine Gaillard of this Parish, Spinster were married in the Dwelling-House of Theodore Gaillard of this Parish, by Licence this Fourteenth Day of May in the Year of our Lord 1765, by me S. F. Warren, Rector of this Parish.

This marriage was	}	Elias Ball
solemnized between us		Cath. Gaillard
In the Presence of		Floride Peyre.
		Samuel Gaillard.

44. Robert Morris of this Parish, Bachelor, and Elizabeth Jenner of this Parish Spinster, were married in the Dwelling-house of James Halsey of this Parish by Licence, this Twenty-Seventh Day of June in the Year of our Lord 1765, by me S. F. Warren, Rector of this Parish.

This marriage was	} Robert Morris X his mark Elizabeth Jenner X her mark
Solemnized between us	
In the Presence of	
	James Halsey francis Halsey.

45. Daniel Dubose of the Parish of Christ Church, Bachelor, and Frances Simons of the Parish of Christ Church, widow, were married at the Plantation of Henry Lawrence Esq., in this Parish by Licence, this Eleventh Day of November in the Year of our Lord 1766, by me S. F. Warren Rector of this Parish.

This marriage was	} Dan ^l Dubose Frances Simons
Solemnized between us	
In the Presence of	
	Isaac Legare Clemons Brown

46. Aaron Littell of the Parish of St. Thomas, Bachelor, and Elizabeth Jennens of the Parish of St. Thomas Spinster, were married in the Dwelling-house of Mary Jennens, of this Parish, widow, by Licence this Twenty-Seventh Day of November in the Year of our Lord 1766, by me S. F. Warren, Rector of this Parish.

This marriage was	} Aaron Littell Elizabeth Jennens
solemnized between us	
In the Presence of	
	John Barnett John Jennens.

47. James Colladon of this Parish Widower and Martha Fleming of this Parish, were married in the Dwelling-house of John Marion, of this Parish, by Licence, this Twenty Ninth Day of December in the Year of our Lord 1766, by me S. F. Warren Rector of this Parish.

This marriage was } James Colladon
 Solemnized between us } Martha Fleming
 In the Presence of Peter Guerrey
 Jacob Jeanneret.

48. John Jennens of this Parish, Bachelor, and Martha Murrell of the Parish of Christ Church, Spinster, were married in the Dwelling-house of Mary Jennens, of this Parish, Widower, by Licence this Fifteenth Day of January in the Year of our Lord, 1767, by me S. F. Warren Rector of this Parish.

This marriage was } John Jennens
 Solemnized between us } Martha Murrell X her mark
 In the Presence of Aaron Littell
 Charles Maynard.

49. William Lewis of this Parish, Bachelor, and Ann Murrell of this Parish, Spinster, were married in the Dwelling-house of Thomas Pacy of this Parish, by Licence this Fourteenth Day of May in the Year of our Lord 1767 by me S. F. Warren, Rector of this Parish.

This marriage was } William Lewis
 Solemnized between us } Ann Murrell X her mark
 In the Presence of Ja^s Halsey
 S Lewis.

50. Childermas Croft of the Parish of Prince Frederick, Bachelor and, Mary Simmons of this Parish, Spinster, were married in the Dwelling-house of George Simmons of this Parish, by Licence this Twenty Eight Day of May in the Year of our Lord 1767, by me S. F. Warren Rector of this Parish.

This marriage was } Childermas Croft.
 Solemnized between us } Mary Simmons
 In the Presence of Peter Mouzon
 Joⁿ Barnett.

51. Robert Morrison of the Parish of St. Thomas, Bachelor, and Rebecca Spencer of this Parish, Spinster were married in this Parish, by Banns, this Twenty-

fifth Day of June in the Year of our Lord 1767, by me
 S. F. Warren, Kector of this Parish.
 This marriage was } Robert Morrison
 Solemnized between us } Rebecca Spencer X her mark.
 In the Presence of Jos: Spencer
 Lydia Perdriau.

52. Capers Boone of the Parish of Prince-George,
 Widower, and Mary Smith of the Parish of Prince-
 George, widow, were married in the Dwelling-house
 of Paul Lepear of the Parish of Prince-George, by
 Licence, this Sixteenth Day of July in the Year of
 our Lord, 1767, by me S. F. Warren, Rector of St.
 James Santee.

This marriage was } Capers Boone
 Solemnized between us } Mary Smith
 In the Presence of Paul Lepear
 J^o Atchison

53. John Monk of the Parish of St. Stephens, Bachelor
 and Magdalen Boineau of this Parish Spinster were
 married in the Dwelling-house of Mich'l Boineau
 of this Parish, Widow'r by Licence this Twentieth
 Day of October in the Year of our Lord, 1767, by me,
 S. F. Warren, Rector of this Parish.

This marriage was } John Monk
 Solemnized between us } Magdalene Boineau
 In the Presence of Tho^s Boone Jun^r
 Isaac Rembert.

54. John Smith of the Parish of Prince-George, Bache-
 lor, and Elizabeth Bacot of Prince-George Parish,
 Spinster, were married in the Dwelling house of
 Elias Foissin, of the Parish of Prince-George by
 Licence, this Eleventh Day of February in the Year
 of our Lord, 1768, by me S. F. Warren Rector of
 the Parish of St. James Santee.

This marriage was } Jn^o Smith
 Solemnized between us } Elizabeth Bacot.
 In the Presence of Elias Foissin
 Sam^l Bacot.

55. Daniel M^cGregor of this Parish, widower and Susannah Laurens of this Parish, Spinster, were married in the Dwelling-house of Richard Withers, of this Parish, by Licence, this Twenty-fifth Day of February in the Year of our Lord, 1768, by me S. F. Warren, Rector of this Parish.

This marriage was	}	Daniel M ^c Gregor
Solemnized between us		Susannah Laurens
In the Presence of		James Bell
		Alexand ^r M ^c Gregor

56. Francis Roach of the Parish of St. Thomas, Bachelor and Mary Jennens of this Parish, Spinster, were married in the Dwelling house of the Rev'd Samuel Fenner Warren of this Parish, by Licence, this Seventeenth Day of April in the Year of our Lord, 1768, by me S. F. Warren, Rector of this Parish.

This marriage was	}	Fran ^s Roche
Solemnized between us		Mary Jennens
In the Presence of		Aaron Littell.
		Samuel Littell.

57. Jacob Bonhoste of the Parish of Prince-George, widower and Hannah Sullivan of the Parish of Prince-George, Spinster, were married in the Dwelling-house of Mark Huggins of the Parish of Prince-George, by Licence, this Twenty first Day of April, in the Year of our Lord, 1768, by me, S. F. Warren Rector of James Santee [sic]

This marriage was	}	Jacob Bonhoste
Solemnized between us		Hannah Sullivan X her mark.
In the Presence of		Anna Huggins
		Esther Sullivan.

58. James Bell of this Parish, widower and Esther Chovin of this Parish, Spinster, were married in the Dwelling-house of William Bell in the Parish of Prince George, by Licence, this Twenty Third Day of May in the Year of our Lord, 1768, by me S. F. Warren Rector of this Parish.

This marriage was	}	James Bell
Solemniz'd between us		Esther Chovin
In the Presence of		W ^m Mathews
		W ^m Bell.

59. John Gaillard of this Parish, Bachelor, and Susanna Boone of this Parish, Spinster, were married in the Dwelling-house of Thomas Boone, of this Parish, by Licence, this Tenth Day of November in the Year of our Lord, 1768, by me S. F. Warren Rector of this Parish.

This marriage was	}	John Gaillard Jr.
Solemniz'd between us		Susannah Boone
In the Presence of		Thos Boone Junr.
		Cha ^s Gaillard.

60. Bartholomew Gaillard of this Parish, Bachelor, and Elizabeth Webb of this Parish, Spinster were married in the Dwelling-house of Elizabeth Webb, of this Parish, by Licence, this Nineteenth Day of February in the Year of our Lord, 1769, by me S. F. Warren, Rector of this Parish.

This marriage was	}	Barth ^m Gaillard
Solemnized between us		Elizabeth Webb
In the Presence of		Peter Mouzon
		Frances Bochet.

61. William Matthews of the Parish of Prince-George, widower, and Esther Sullivan of the Parish of Prince-George, Spinster, were married at the Plantation of Coll: Shingleton, in the Parish of Prince-George, by Licence, this Twenty-Fifth Day of April, in the Year of our Lord, 1769, by me S. F. Warren, Rector of this Parish.

This marriage was	}	W ^m Mathews
Solemnized between us		Hester Sullivan
In the Presence of		W ^m Bell
		Joseph Sullivan

62. Paul Trapier Esq. of the Parish of Prince-George, Widower, and Elizabeth Waties of the Parish of Prince George, Widow, were married at the Parish

Church of Prince George, by Licence, this Twenty-First Day of May, in the Year of our Lord, 1767, by me, S. F. Warren, Rector of St. James Santee.

This marriage was	}	Paul Trapier
Solemnized between us		Eliz: Waties
In the Presence of		Job Rothmahler
		Jos. Dubourdieu.

63. Jacobus Callion, of the Parish of Prince George, Widower, and Margaret Waller, of the Parish of Prince George, Widow were married at the Dwelling-house of the Revd. S. F. Warren, of this Parish, by Licence, this Ninth Day of July, in the Year of our Lord, 1769, by me S. F. Warren, Rector of this Parish.

This marriage was	}	Jacobus Collon
Solemniz'd between us		Margaret Waller
In the Presence of		Alexander [undecipherable]
		Benj ^a Perdriau.

64. William Henry Mills, of the Parish of Allsaints, widower, and Elizabeth M^cGomery, of the Parish of Allsaints, Spinster, were married in the Dwelling-house of Joseph Allston, of the Parish of Allsaints, by Licence, this Twenty Second Day of July, in the Year of our Lord, 1769, by me S. F. Warren, Rector St. James Santee.

This marriage was	}	W ^m H ^y Mills.
Solemnized between us		Elizabeth Montgomery
In the Presence of		Joseph Alston,
		And ^w Johnston.

(To be continued.)

INDEX

- Abercromby, Mr., 115.
 Acklom, Mrs., 190.
 Acklom, Althea, 184, 188.
 Acklom, Peter, 188, 190, 191.
 Acklom, Col. Thomas, 188.
 Adams, Martha, 102.
 Alason, Rev. (a Dissenting Minister), 47.
 Almanacs, (S. C.), 73-81.
 Alston, Joseph, 203.
Amelia by Fielding, 122.
 Amys, Thomas, 91.
 Anderson, Elizabeth, 197.
 Anderson, James, 133, 136.
 Anderson, Jean, 142.
 Anderson, John, 124.
 Anderson, Joseph, 136.
 Anger, Anne, 45, 46.
 Anger, Joseph, 43, 45, 46.
 Anger, Sarah, 45, 46.
 Armstrong, Col., 83, 131, 167.
 Ash, John, 43.
 Ash Hill plantation, 8
 Ashby, Mrs, 176.
 Ashby, Ann, 115, 178.
 Ashby, Constantia, 184, 185.
 Ashby, Elizabeth, 195.
 Ashby, John, 113, 174, 195.
 Ashby, John, 2d, Casique, 185.
 Ashby, Mary, 195.
 Ashby, Thomas, 115, 185.
 Ashby Arms, 115, 117.
 Ashe, Gen., 56.
 Ashepoo, 71.
 Ashepoo Barony, 63-72, map of, 63.
 Ashley Barony, 152, 154, 155,
 Atchison, Jonah, 140, 142.
 Atchison, Jo., 200.
 Austin, George, 7.
 Axson, James, 136.
 Backer, [Baker?] Sarah, 50.
 Bacot, Elizabeth, 200.
 Bacot, Samuel, 200.
 Baker, Margaret, 68, 69.
 Baker, Richard, 68, 69.
 Baker, Richard Bohun, 155.
 Baker, Susannah, 165.
 Baker, William, 69.
 Baldy, Cicely, 139.
 Ball, E., 94.
 Ball, Elias, 93, 108, 112, 197.
 Ball, Capt. Elias, 110.
 Ball, John, 11.
 Ball, John Coming, 94, 139.
 Ball, Lydia, 112.
 Ball, William, 153.
 Ball, W J., 110.
 Banbury, Miss, 115.
 Baptists, (Arian or General), 160, 161.
 Baptists (at Stono), 160.
 Baptist Church (First), 159, 160.
 Barker, Benjamin, 125.
 Barnard, James, 139.
 Barnard, Judith, 139.
 Barnett, John, 136, 139, 140, 143, 199.
 Barnwell, Joseph W., 2, 33.
 Baronies of S. C., 3, 63, 150.
 Barrington, Elizabeth, 13.
 Barton, Sarah, 137.
 Basnett, John, 160.
 Bayley, John, Landgrave, 3-9.
 Bedon, Martha, 47.
 Bedon, Richard, 172.
 Bedon, Col. Richard, 44.
 Beckman, Lt. Col. Barnard, 52.
 Belfield, Allen, 92.
 Belfield, Finney, 92.
 Bell, Capt., 176.
 Bell, James, 142 (2), 201, 202.
 Bell, Joseph, 142.
 Bell, William, 142, 197, 201, 202.
 Bellinger, Anne, 67.
 Bellinger, Edmund, 1st Landgrave, 9-163-72.
 Bellinger, Edmund, 2d Landgrave, 4, 10, 11, 66-72.
 Bellinger, Edmund, 3d Landgrave, 70-72.
 Bellinger, Elizabeth, 11, 64, 66, 67, 69.
 Bellinger, George, 11, 68, 71.
 Bellinger, John, 64, 67, 71.
 Bellinger, Dr. John, 71.
 Bellinger Joseph, 71.
 Bellinger, Lucia, 43, 67.
 Bellinger, Mary, 11.
 Bellinger, Richard, 63.
 Bellinger, Thomas, 10, 11, 66, 69.
 Bellinger, William, 11, 67, 68.
 Belmont plantation, 8.
 Belvidere plantation, 7.
 Berringer, Col. John, 64.
 Berringer, Capt. Jehu, 64.

ringer, Mary, 64.
 hop, Robert, 64.
 ck, Anne Maria, 50.
 ck, Nathaniel, 50.
 ck Branch plantation, 8.
 ck Jack plantation, 8.
 ck Robin", 154, 155.
 ck Swamp, Camp at, 82.
 ke, Mr., 116, 122, 123.
 ke, Col., 189.
 ke, Joseph, 189.
 ke, Mary, 102.
 keway, Mrs., 116.
 odgood, John, 47.
 ody Marsh, 171.
 e Hole plantation, 8.
 chett, Ann, 140.
 chett, Henry, 140.
 un, Edmund, 67, 68.
 un, Elizabeth, 68.
 un, Mary, 68, 69.
 un, Nicholas, 67, 68.
 neu, E. Madalen, 143.
 neu, Magdalen, 200.
 neu, Mary, 143.
 neu, Michael, 137, 143 (2), 200.
 ndfield, Mrs., 188.
 ndfield, J. E., 186, 188.
 ne, John, 140.
 ner, Jane, 39.
 ner, Lucy, 39.
 nhoste, Jacob, 139, 201.
 sseau, James, 93.
 sseau, Jean, 13.
 sseau, Mary, 13.
 sneau, —, 93.
 sneau, Anthony, 110, 180, 185.
 sneau, John, 97.
 sneau, John, Jr., 97.
 sneau, Margaret Henrietta, 185.
 sneau, Mary, 39.
 sneau, William, 39.
 sneau's Ferry, 180.
 one, Capers, 200.
 one, Elizabeth, 141.
 one, Suannah, 202.
 one, Thomas, 141, 202.
 one, Thomas Jr., 200, 202.
 one's Barony, 63.
 oth, Martha, 42.
 uchet, Frances, 202.
 wen, Owen, 97.
 wie, Capt., 169.
 wler, Charles, 43, 46, 47, 48, 49.
 wler, Elizabeth, 46, 47, 48, 49.
 wler, Francis, 48, 49.
 yden, Daniel, 104 (2)
 yden, John, 104 (2).
 uckey plantation, 78.
 illsford, Mrs., 115.

Brailsford, Dr. William Moultrie, 17.
 Branford, Anne, 50.
 Brandford, William, 97.
 Brevard, Col., 54, 55.
 Brewton, Mr., 22.
 Brewton house, 144.
 Brewton Miles, 144.
 Briar Creek, 56, 57.
 Broughton, Miss, 116.
 Broughton, Alexander, 181, 185.
 Broughton, Andrew, 110, 171, 174, 176, 180.
 Broughton, Andrew, of Stafford, 185.
 Broughton, Ann, 153, 171, 172, 176, 185, 193.
 Broughton, Charlotte, 178, 179-180.
 Broughton, Christiana, 171, 195.
 Broughton, Constantia, 171, 174.
 Broughton, Henrietta Charlotte, 172, 181.
 Broughton, Johanna, 171, 174, 194.
 Broughton, Lydia, 184, 195.
 Broughton, Mary, 183.
 Broughton, Nathaniel, 109, 171-196.
 Broughton, Sir Nathaniel, 171.
 Broughton, Robert, 171, 172.
 Broughton, Thomas, 109, 171-196.
 Broughton, Thomas Jr., 180-181.
 Broughton Letters, 171-196.
 Brown, Clemons, 198.
 Brown, Edward, 42.
 Brown, W., 95.
 Brush Pond plantation, 8.
 Bryan, Nicholas, 134.
 Budd, John S., 53, 82.
 Bull, Benjamin William, 102.
 Bull, Burnaby, 11, 67.
 Bull, Sarah, 102, 103.
 Bull, Thomas, 102, 103.
 Bull, William, 154.
 Bullivane, John, 96.
 Bulloch, Joseph G., 69.
 Burden, Kinsey, 144.
 Buretel, Mrs., 174, 175.
 Burke, R., 53.
 Bush, Lieutenant, 163.
 Butler, Capt., 175.
 Butler, Gen., 169.
 Butler, Elizabeth, 11, 70, 71.
 Butler, Esther, 70, 71.
 Butler, Hugh, 172.
 Butler, Capt. Lewis, 163.
 Butler, Richard, 159.
 Butler, Shem, 11, 70, 71.
 Butler, Thomas, 11.
 Cabanis, Jane, 179.
 Cahusac, Peter, 182.
 Cains, John, 138.
 Cains, Mary, 138.
 Caldwell, William, 86, 124.

- Chamberlain, Mary, 184.
 Chambers, Dr., 187.
 Cantey, Charles, 16, 17.
 Cantey, Harriet, 17.
 Capers, Richard, 94.
 Carnes, Patrick, 163.
 Carnes, Susannah, 163.
 Caro, Peter, 47.
 Case, Joseph,
 Cattell, Arthur, 44.
 Cattell, Benjamin, 50, 89, 104 (2), 105.
 Cattell, John, 99, 102, 103.
 Cattell, Lydia, 104 (2).
 Cattell, Margaret, 99.
 Cattell, Mary, 104 (2).
 Cattell, Sarah, 101.
 Cattell, William, 44, 103, 105.
 Cattell, William Jr., 44, 50, 160.
 Cavanagh, Dr. James, 16.
 Champanare, Esther, 136.
 Chapman, Eleanor, 39.
 Chapman, Mary, 39.
 Chapman, Rebecca, 43.
 Chapman, William, 39.
 Chastaigner, Alexandre de, 179.
 Chastaigner, Catherine de, 179.
 Chastaigner de Lisle, Mrs. Alexandre
 Thesee, 174.
 Chastaigner de Lisle, Henrietta Charlotte,
 174.
 Chee-Ha, 70.
 Cheves, Langdon, 2, 172.
 Chicken, Catherine, 112, 140.
 Chicken, George, 112, 174.
 Chicken, Lydia, 112.
 Chicken, William, 138.
 Child, Elizabeth, 112.
 Child, Hannah, 111.
 Child, Isaac, 107, 111, 112.
 Child, James, 107-112.
 Child, Lydia, 11, 112.
 Child, Margaret, 112.
 Child, Mary, 112.
 Child, Sarah, 111, 112.
 Child, William, 111, 112.
 Childsburry, 107-112, map, 107, fair, 110,
 free school, 109.
 Chovin, Elizabeth, 138.
 Chovin, Esther, 139, 201, 202.
 Clark, Capt., 118.
 Clay Hill plantation, 157.
 Cleveland, John B., 2.
 Clieland, Dr., 180.
 Club No. 45, 26, 27.
 Cockran, Michael, 141, 113 (2), 134.
 Codner, Grace, 43.
 Coffin, James, 103, 104.
 Coffin, Sidney, 104.
 Coffin, Susannah Wilson, 104.
 Colcock, C. J., 2.
 Colladon, James, 198-199.
 Colleton, John, 92.
 Colleton, Sir John, *will of*, 91, 92.
 Colleton, Robert, 91, 92.
 Colleton, Susannah, 92.
 Collins, Ann, 91, 92.
 Collins, Jonah, 140.
 Collins, John, 91.
 Collon, Jacobus, 203.
 Congregational Church at Dorchester
 Connely, Judith, 50.
 Conyers, Doctor, 175.
 Cooper, Rev. 97, 101, 102.
 Cooper, John, 154, 155, 164, 165.
 Corbett, Mrs., 114, 117.
 Corbett, Thomas, 94, 113, 114, 116,
 118, 119, 120.
 Cordes, Ann, 145.
 Cordes, Isaac, 145.
 Cordes, John, 92, 145, 147.
 Cordes, Mary, 145.
 Cordes, Thomas, 94, 145, 146.
 Cordes, Capt. Thomas, 110.
 Country Club, 157.
 Crab, Oyburn, 86.
 Cramahi, Mr., 115.
 Craven, Lord, 9.
 Craven, Charles, 155, 164, 165.
 Cree, George, 50.
 Croft, Childermas, 199.
 Croft, Robert, 141.
 Crook, Elizabeth, 138.
 Crosthwaite, Capt., 117, 119.
 Crowfield plantation, 64, 95.
 Cruger, Nicholas, 153.
 Cummings, John, 137.
 Cushing, Thomas, 29.
 Cutliffe, Thomas, 165.
 Daniel's Island, 65.
 Dart' Mr., 22.
 Dart, Benjamin, 29.
 Davis, Capt. H., 52, 84, 85.
 Davis, William, 125.
 Dawshee plantation, 8.
 Deas, Miss Anne, 107, 108.
 Delahowe, Dr., 43.
 De Lesseline, John, 138.
 Deloney, Arthur, 103.
 Dennis, Lawrence, 159.
 Dering, Dr. Cholmondley, 40, 44, 4
 Dering, Elizabeth, 40.
 Des Champes, Esther, 134, 135.
 Des Champes, Francis, 135.
 Des Champes, Francis Sr., 134, 135.
 Des Champes, Peter, 135.
 Detreville, Capt. John, 52.
 Deveaux, James, 11.
 Devon, Charles, 156.
 Dexter, Henry, 139.

- Dacey, Prof., 36.
 Dixie, Hannah, 111.
 Dixie, Robert, 111.
 Doggitt, Mrs., 189.
 Donnom, William, 52, 55, 56, 58, 59, 82, 85.
 Dorchester, S. C., 13, 197.
 Dorchester Congregational Church, 153.
 Douglas, Daniel, 95.
 Doyley, Mr., 22.
 Drayton, Mr., 116, 121, 122.
 Drayton, Dr. Charles, 102, 104.
 Drayton, Charles H, 105, 106.
 Drayton, Dorothy, 98.
 Drayton, Eliza M., 105, 106.
 Drayton, Elizabeth, 45, 46, 104.
 Drayton, Esther, 104.
 Drayton, Glen, 104.
 Drayton, Hannah, 45, 46.
 Drayton, Henry, 104.
 Drayton, Jacob, 45, 46.
 Drayton, Hon. John, 105.
 Drayton, John Jr., 103, 105.
 Drayton, Rev. John Grimke, 105, 106.
 Drayton, Mary, 45 (2), 46, 104.
 Drayton, Mary Middleton, 105.
 Drayton, Thomas Sr., 102.
 Drayton, William, 45 (4), 46
 Drayton, William Henry, 43, 98.
 Dring, Percival, 138.
 Dubourdieu, Joseph, 203.
 Dubosc, Ann, 178.
 Dubose, James, 178.
 Dubose, Daniel, 198.
 Dubose, Martha, 17.
 Dubosque, Anne, 134.
 Ducker, Rev. Jacob, 50.
 Dundas, Rev. John, 101, 103.
 Dumay, Jean Elizabeth, 142 (2).
 Dumay, Martha, 138.
 Dumay, Peter, 142.
 Dunne, Mary, 96.
 Dupont, Dr. Cornelius, 17.
 Dupont, Elizabeth, 140.
 Dutarque, John, Jr., 136.
 Dutarque, John, Jr., 141.
 Dupre, Daniel, 134.
 Dutart, Ann, 137.
 Dutart, John, 143.
 Dwight, Rev. Daniel, 195.
 Eaton, Major, 125, 132.
 Edwards, William, 100.
 Ellery, Thomas, 172.
 Elliott, Amarinthia, 40, 41 (2), 42, 44.
 Elliott, Ann Barnet, 45.
 Elliott, Barnard, 52, 53, 70, 71, 159, 162, 163, 164.
 Elliott, Benjamin, 30, 40, 41 (2), 42, 44, 162.
 Elliott, Catherine, 40, 46.
 Elliott, Charles, 30.
 Elliott, Edith, 40, 99.
 Elliott, Frances, 43.
 Elliott, Gilbert, 40, 99.
 Elliott, James, 40.
 Elliott, John, 159, 160.
 Elliott, Joseph, 40 (5), 46, 99, 159, 161, 162.
 Elliott, Mary, 49.
 Elliott, Mary Bellinger, 70, 71.
 Elliott, Sabina, 45 (2).
 Elliott, Sarah, 40 (3), 99.
 Elliott, Samuel, 162.
 Elliott, Susannah, 163.
 Elliott, Thomas, 39, 71, 98, 159, 160, 161, 162.
 Elliott, Thomas Law, 71.
 Elliott, William, 11, 45 (2), 47, 151, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165.
 Elliott, William Jr., 161, 162.
 Elliott, William, *Carolina Sports*, 70.
 Emms, Ralph, 161.
 Eustis, Mrs., 12.
 Eutaw Springs, 6.
 Eutaw Springs, battle of, 9.
 Evance, Thomas, 29.
 Evans (or Evance), Philip, 156.
 Evins, Rev. (a Baptist minister), 98.
 Evins, Stephen, 43.
 Fairchild, Richard, 67.
 Fairchild, Thomas, 92.
 Fairlawn Barony, 92.
 Fairlawn Barony, 171.
 Farr, Amerinthia, 159, 161, 162, 163, 164.
 Farr, Nancy, 105.
 Farr, Thomas, 105, 163, 164.
 Fenwick, Edward, 100.
 Fenwick, Edward, 115.
 Field, James, 53.
 Fitch, Ann, 13, 16.
 Fitch, Elizabeth, 136.
 Fitch, Isabella, 43.
 Fitch, Jonathan, 13, 16,
 Fitch, Joseph, 100.
 Fitch, Rachel, 142.
 Fleming, Martha, 198, 199.
 Florence (wine), 185.
 Foissin, Elias, 200.
 Foley, Catherine, 101.
 Foley, Capt. Thomas, 43.
 Fogartie, David, 141.
 Fogartie, Joseph, 141.
 Fogartie, Stephen, 141.
 Ford, Isaac, 137.
 Ford, Stephen, 137.
 Ford's ferry, 170.
 Fosters Creek, 6.
 Fowler, Elisha, 102.

- Fraser, Charles, *Reminiscences of Charleston*, 33.
 Fraser, John, 50.
 Frick, Mr., 102.
 Fuller, Anne, 49, 103.
 Fuller, Benjamin Cattell, 45, 46.
 Fuller, Benjamin, 45, 105.
 Fuller, Catherine, 45 (4).
 Fuller, Christopher, 45.
 Fuller, Elizabeth, 48, 49, 101.
 Fuller, Joseph, 48, 49.
 Fuller, Judith, 42, 45, 46, 48 (2), 49.
 Fuller, Lydia, 41, 44, 45.
 Fuller, Lydia N., 103.
 Fuller, Mary, 48, 49.
 Fuller, Nathaniel, 49, 100, 103, 105.
 Fuller, Sarah, 41, 42.
 Fuller, Thomas, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45 (4), 48, 49, 98.
 Fuller, Maj. Thomas, 42, 97.
 Fuller, Col. Thomas, 43, 101.
 Fuller, Washington, 45.
 Fuller, Whitmarsh, 42, 45, 46, 48 (2), 49, 97, 98.
 Fuller, William, 41 (2), 42, 44.
 Fuller, William Cattell, 42.
 Fuller, Zacheus, 48.
 Fury, Mr., 114.
 Gadsden, Christopher, 29.
 Gaillard, Bartholomew, 141, 202.
 Gaillard, Catherine, 141, 197.
 Gaillard, Charles, 202.
 Gaillard, Elizabeth, 141.
 Gaillard, James, 8, 142.
 Gaillard, John, 139, 202.
 Gaillard, Capt. Peter, 8.
 Gaillard, Samuel, 197.
 Gaillard, Tacitus, 8, 38.
 Gaillard, Theodore, 141, 197.
 Garth, Charles, 21, 22, 23, 94.
 Gibbes, Madam, 180.
 Gibbes, Ann, 172, 191, 192.
 Gibbes, Elizabeth, 172.
 Gibbes, John, 110, 172, 192.
 Gibson, John, 97.
 Gibson, Robert, 50.
 Gignilliat, James, 13.
 Gignilliat, Jean Francois, 13.
 Gignilliat, Mary, 13.
 Girardeau, J. H., 71.
 Girardeau, Peter, 68.
 Glenn, Gov., 145.
 Godfrey, Benjamin, 45, 46.
 Godfrey, Elizabeth, 40, 41, 42, 45, 46.
 Godfrey, John, 40, 41, 45, 46, 48, 49, 98, 102.
 Godfrey, Margaret, 49, 98.
 Godfrey, Patience, 48, 49, 98.
 Godfrey, Richard, 102.
 Godfrey, Sarah, 42.
 Godfrey, Sarah Fowler, 101.
 Godfrey, Susannah, 48.
 Godfrey, Thomas, 42.
 Godfrey, William, 101.
 Godin, Capt. David, 191.
 Golden Islands 150.
 Golightly, Dorothy, 42.
 Golightly, Dorothy, 43.
 Golightly, Mary, 42.
 Gorget, John, 52, 82, 85.
 Gough, John, 110.
 Gough, John Parker, 71.
 Gough & Roche, Messrs, 93.
 Gould, William Drake, 91.
 Govan, Elizabeth, 99.
 Grace, William, 42.
 Granville County 9.
 Grant, Frances, 143.
 Green, Gen., 9, 156.
 Gresham, Major, 125.
 Grimke, John Faucheraud, *Order Book of*, 51, 82, 124, 166.
 Guerard, Mr., 22.
 Guerard, Hannah, 174.
 Guerard, Peter, 174.
 Guerin, Elizabeth, 98.
 Guerin, Mathurin Sr., 93, 101.
 Guerry, Peter, 140, 199.
 Gunter, Dr. Edward, 101.
 Hagan, The, plantation, 93.
 Haggatt, Elizabeth, 95.
 Haggatt Hall, 95.
 Haggatt, William, *will of*, 95-96.
 Hall, Mr., 93.
 Halsey, Francis, 198.
 Halsey, James, 143, 198, 199.
 Hamilton, Lieut., 90, 125.
 Hamilton, Archibald, 110.
 Hammond, Major, 166.
 Hardlock, Andrew, 48, 49.
 Hardlock, Jasper, 48, 49.
 Hardlock, Mary, 48, 49.
 Harleston, Major, 129, 131.
 Harleston, Edward, 30.
 Harleston, Hannah, 112.
 Harleston, John, 30, 112.
 Harleston, Capt. John, 110.
 Harleston, Nicholas, 112.
 Harleston, Sarah, 112.
 Harley, Anne, 45, 46.
 Harley, James, 45, 46.
 Harley, William, 45, 46.
 Harrison, Rev. (of Goose Creek), 47.
 Hasell, Miss, 115.
 Hasell, Christopher G, 17.
 Hasell, Rev. Thomas, 110, 195.
 Hastie, W S., 105, 106.
 Hawley, Edward, 91.

- Hawley, Elizabeth, 91.
 Hayne, Robert Y., 61.
 Heape, Charles, 45, 47.
 Heape, Henry, 41, 42.
 Heape, Jonathan, 41, 42, 45, 47.
 Heape, Maryan, 41, 42, 45, 47.
 Heathcote, Elizabeth, 188.
 Henderson, Col., 90.
 Herries, Peter, 138.
 Hepworth, Thomas, 156.
 Heyward, Anne, 40 (2), 41, 42.
 Heyward, Daniel, 40.
 Heyward, Joseph Ferguson, 172.
 Heyward, Thomas, 40 (2), 41, 42.
 Heyward, William Miles, 40, 41.
 Heywood, Rev. Henry, 159, 160, 161.
 Highback, Ann, 137.
 Hinckle, Miss, 102.
 Hinckle, George, 40.
 Hinckle Hannah, 40, 41, 44, 47.
 Hinckle, Jacob, 40, 41, 45, 47.
 Hinckle, Polly, 45, 47.
 Holman, Elizabeth, 100.
 Holman, John, 48, 49.
 Holman, Mary, 47, 100.
 Holman, Mary Elizabeth, 48, 49.
 Holman, Priscilla, 48, 49.
 Holman, Thomas, 100, 103.
 Holmes, Henry S., 2.
 Holt, Rev. Chas. J., 106.
 Horry, Major, 83, 124.
 Horry, Daniel, 134, 135, 136, 139.
 Horry, Daniel Jr., 136, 139.
 Horry, Elias, 30, 94, 135, 36.
 Horry, John, 135.
 Horry, Thomas, 50.
 Houser, Henry, 16.
 Howes, Robert, 16.
 Hudson, John, 42.
 Huger, Gen., 88, 125.
 Huger, Ann, 92.
 Huger, Daniel, 94, 108, 145, 146.
 Huger, Daniel, *will of*, 92-94.
 Huger, Daniel Jr., 93, 94.
 Huger, Francis, 93, 94.
 Huger, Isaac, 93, 94.
 Huger, John, 30, 93, 94.
 Huger, Margaret, 93, 94.
 Huger, Paul, 93, 94.
 Huger, William E., 156.
 Huggins, Anna, 201.
 Huggins, Mark, 201.
 Hughes, Elizabeth, 100.
 Hughes, James, 41, 46.
 Hughes, Joseph, 100.
 Hughes, Patrick, 41, 46, 47.
 Hughes, Rebecca, 41, 46, 47.
 Huguenot Settlement at Goose Creek, 13.
 Hull, John, 71.
 Hunt, Capt. 194.
 Hunt, Benjamin, F., 61.
 Hunt, James, 96.
 Hut (The) plantation, 162.
 Hutchins, Elizabeth, 44.
 Hyrne, Benjamin, 45, 98.
 Hyrne, Henry, 11, 42, 43, 45 (3), 98.
 Hyrne, Mary, 42 (2), 45 (3), 46, 98.
 Hyrne, Sarah, 42.
 Hyrne, Sarah, 45.
 Indians, 191.
 Ingram, Rev., 161.
 Innis, Capt., 118.
 Ioor, Sarah, 17.
 Izard, Allen Smith, 156.
 Izard, Charles, 183.
 Izard, Georgina, 156.
 Izard, Henry, 152.
 Izard, Mary, 183.
 Izard, Patience W. B., 12.
 Izard, Ralph, 11, 12, 152, 154, 155, 156, 158.
 Izard, Walter, 11, 183.
 Jackson, Basil, 53.
 Jamison, Capt., 55.
 Jaudon, Daniel, 134.
 Jaudon, Esther, 139.
 Jaudon, Paul, 134, 135, 139 (2).
 Jeanneret, Jacob, 199.
 Jenkins, Ann, 141.
 Jenkins, Richard, 71.
 Jennes, John, 140.
 Jennens, Elizabeth, 198.
 Jennens, John, 198, 199.
 Jennens, Mary, 198, 199, 201.
 Jenner, Elizabeth, 198.
 Jenys, Paul, 181.
 Jerman, Edward, 136.
 Jervey, Elizabeth Heyward, 74.
 Jervey, Theodore, D., 2.
 Johnson, Mr., 115, 116, 196.
 Johnson, Col., 169.
 Johnson, Gov. Robert, 14, 15, 16.
 Johnson, Robert, 118, 154, 155, 172, 183, 190, 195.
 Johnson, Robert, "*alias* Black Robin," 154.
 Johnson, Thomas, 39.
 Johnson, Dr. Thomas Henry, 39, 42.
 Johnston, Andrew, 203.
 Johnstone, William, 50.
 Jones, Charles, 97.
 Jones, David, 98.
 Jones, Elizabeth, 43.
 Jones, Mary, 142, 185.
 Jones, Richard, 43.
 Jones, Samuel, 48, 49.
 Jones, Sidney, 48, 49.
 Jones, Susannah, 48, 49.

- Jones, Thomas, 98.
 Jones, William, 142.
 Jordan, Christopher, 140.
 Jordan, Elizabeth, 140.
 Jordan, John, 140.
 Jordan, Robert, 142.
 Juckes, Landgrave Edward, 151, 154, 155, 164, 165.

 Keating, Maurice, 185.
 Keith, Rev. Alexander, 135, 136.
 Keith, William, 145, 146, 147.
 Kelly's Cowpen, 168.
 Kennedy, Michael, 86.
 Kershaw, Rev. John, 106.
 Ketelby, Abel, Landgrave, 150-165.
 Ketelby, Robert, 151.
 Ketelby's Barony, 150-165.
 Kiblesworth plantation, 172.
 King, Anne, 44.
 King, Deborah, 44.
 King, Hugh, 41, 42.
 King, Jean, 41, 42.
 King, Jane, 44, 97, 98.
 King, John, 98.
 King, Richard, 41, 42, 44 (3), 97.
 Kinloch, Francis, 78.
 Kinloch, Sir Francis, 6.
 Kinloch, James, 6, 7.
 Kirkwood, Mr., 44.
 Knight, Mr., 182.
 Kollock, Charles, 2.

 Ladson, Capt., 129, 131, 132, 167.
 Ladson, Abraham, 50, 104 (2).
 Ladson, Elizabeth, 104 (2).
 Ladson, Frances, 98.
 Ladson, Isaac, 42, 47, 105.
 Ladson, John, 42.
 Ladson, Joseph, 98.
 Ladson, Margaret, 47.
 Ladson, Mary, 42.
 Ladson, Rachel, 42, 104 (2).
 Ladson, Sarah, 50.
 Ladson, Thomas, 39.
 Lander, Capt. Francis, 39.
 Lansac, Susannah, 193.
 Latour, Mrs., 176, 180, 194.
 La Tour, Charlotte, 179.
 Laumoy, Col., 84, 85.
 Laurens, Mr., 22.
 Laurens, Henry, 29.
 Laurens, Susannah, 201.
 Lawrence, [Laurens ?], Henry, 198.
 Lawson, Mr., 178.
 Leafe, John, 47.
 Le Bas, James, 178.
 Le Bas, Paul Peter, 178.
 Lee, Col. Henry, 156, 157.
 Legare, Isaac, 198.

 Legg, Christopher Smith, 48, 49, 100.
 Legg, Edward, 44, 48 (2), 49 (2), 100 (2).
 Legg, Elizabeth, 44, 48 (2), 49 (2), 100.
 Legg, Elizabeth-Rebecca, 44.
 Legg Thomas, 48, 49.
 Lejeau, Francis, 93, 108, 109, 110, 195.
 Lejeau, Col. Francis, 93.
 Le Noble, Miss, 179.
 Lepear, Paul, 200.
 Lequeux, Harriett, 17.
 Lesesne, Daniel, 94.
 Leslie, Robert, 91.
 Lewis, J., 138.
 Lewis, S., 199.
 Lewis, Elias, 138.
 Lewis, William, 199.
 Lime Spring plantation, 8.
 Limrick plantation, 93.
 Lindo, Moses, 77.
 Lining, Ann, 44.
 Lining, Elizabeth, 99, 101, 103.
 Lining, John, 50, 99, 101, 103, 104.
 Lining, Mary, 99, 101, 103, 104.
 Lining, Sarah, 104.
 Liston, Mrs., 48.
 Liston, John, 47, 48.
 Liston, Thomas, 58.
 Littell, Aaron, 198, 199, 201.
 Littell, Samuel, 201.
 Lloyd, Mrs., 39.
 Lloyd, John, 29.
 Lock, Col., 55.
 Logan, Mary, 138.
 Lowndes, Mr., 21.
 Lyford, Martha, 39.
 Lyford, William, 39.
 Lynch, Sabina, 44.
 Lynch, Thomas, 7.
 Lynch, Thomas, 30, 93, 94,

 McCall, Mary, 50.
 McClelland, Archibald, 134, 135.
 McCormick, Nathaniel, 133.
 McDonald, Adam, 40, 43, 99.
 McDonald, Alexander, 86.
 McDonald, Anne-Bellah, 40.
 McDonald, Fanny-Fitch, 40.
 McDonald, Frances, 99.
 McDonald, Isabella, 40.
 McDowell, Col., 169.
 Mack Dowll, Ann, 138.
 Mack Dowll, George, 138.
 McGregor, Alexander, 201.
 McGregor, Daniel, 138, 140, 201.
 M'Gregor, Elizabeth, 141.
 M'Karty, Jane, 134.
 McKarty Michael, 134.
 Mackee, Allen, 142.
 McKelvey, James, 7.
 Mackintosh, Captain, 44.

- Mackintosh, Alexander, 43.
 McQueen, Alexander, 101.
 Malling Barony, 12-17.
 Malmody, Col., 167.
 Man, Ann, 42, 99, 100.
 Man, Beulah, 99, 100.
 Man, Elizabeth, 101.
 Man, John, 42, 98, 102, 103.
 Man, John-Vincent, 50, 99, 100.
 Man, Martha, 98.
 Man, Thomas, 42.
 Manigault, Mr., 183.
 Manigault, Ann, 113.
 Manigault, Gabriel, 94, 113, 178.
 Manigault, Joseph, 113.
 Manigault, Peter, 29, 30, 178, 188, 190, 195.
 Manigault, Peter, Letters of, 113-123.
 Mansion House plantation, 153.
 Manzequen, Mary, 182.
 Marion, Benjamin, 8.
 Marion, Esther, 145-146.
 Marion, Francis, 8, 141, 145, 163.
 Marion, Gabriel, 8, 145, 146.
 Marion, Gabriel Jr., 147.
 Marion, Job, 141.
 Marion, John, 198.
 Mars, John, 124.
 Marshall, James, 96.
 Mathews, James, 40.
 Mathews, Agnes Haig, 105.
 Matthews, Paul F., 105.
 Matthews, Susan Pauline, 105.
 Matthews, William, 202.
 Mayers, John, 137.
 Maynard, Charles, 199.
 Mayrant, James Nicholas, 93.
 Mayrant, John, 93, 135, 142.
 Mayson, Col., 87, 88, 131, 170.
 Mazyck, Mr., 22.
 Mazyck, Catherine, 179.
 Mazyck, Isaac, 179.
 Mazyck, Paul, 179.
 Mell, Anne, 40, 41.
 Mell, Benjamin, 40, 41.
 Mell, William, 40, 41.
 Mellichamp, Mr., 114.
 Mellichamp, Catherine, 43.
 Mellichamp, Martha, 101.
 Mellichamp, Thomas Senr., 103.
 Middleton, Arthur, 22.
 Middleton, Esther, 102.
 Middleton, Henry, 102.
 Middleton, Mary Henrietta, 102.
 Middleton, Hon. William, 64.
 Mikell, Ephraim, 159.
 Miles, Anne, 39, 43, 99, 100.
 Miles, Edward, 39, 41 (2), 44 (2), 46.
 Miles, Elizabeth, 39, 41, 43, 44, 46.
 Miles, John, 39, 99, 100.
 Miles, Jonathan, 99, 100.
 Miles, Lewis, 197.
 Miles, Moses, 197.
 Miles, Susannah, 39.
 Miles, William, 41, 46, 49, 103.
 Mills, William Henry, 203.
 Minors, Robert, 137.
 Miot, Alexander, 137, 142, 197.
 Mitchell, Capt., 54.
 Mitchell, Capt. E., 52, 86.
 Mitchell, Capt. James, 52, 83, 84, 86, 87.
 Mitchell, Capt. William, 52.
 Mitchell, William Boone, 153, 162, 164.
 Mitten plantation, 178.
 Monck, Miss, 194, 196.
 Monck, Joanna, 194.
 Monck, Thomas, 174, 178, 194.
 Moncrieff, Mr., 144, 145.
 Money, Susanna, 139.
 Monk, John, 200.
 Montague, Lord Charles Greville, 29.
 Montgomery, Elizabeth, 203.
 Montgomery, Sir Robert, 150.
 Moore, James, 173.
 Moore, Henry, 53.
 Moore, Col. James, 64.
 Moore, William, 93.
 Moreland, Andrew, 106.
 Moreland, Susan Cochran, 106.
 Morgan, David, 40.
 Morison, Samuel Eliot, 60.
 Morley, Mr., 114.
 Morris, Robert, 198.
 Morrison, Robert, 199, 200.
 Motte, Mr., 116.
 Motte, Mrs., 116.
 Motte, Isaac, Jr., 7.
 Moultrie, Gen., 57, 89.
 Moultrie, William, 30.
 Mouzon, Peter, 134, 135, 199, 202.
 Mucklewain, Francis, 102.
 Mulberry plantation, 171.
 Mullins, George, 101, 103.
 Murdaugh, William, 44.
 Murrill, Ann, 199.
 Murrill, Martha, 142, 199.
 Nelson's Ferry, 9
 New Mercia plantation, 8.
 Newberry, Mr., 188.
 New Market plantation, 181.
 Nicholas, Capt., 55.
 Nicholase, Elizabeth, 137.
 Nicholson, Catherine, 43.
 Nicholson, Francis, 151.
 Nicholson, John, 93.
 Normand, Mary, 134.
 Nutter, Mary, 43.
 Oglethorpe, Gen., 181.

- Old House plantation, 153.
 Oldham, Bennet, 40, 41, 42, 43.
 Oldham, Harriet, 40, 41, 42.
 Oldham, William Thomas Harriet, 40, 41, 43.
 Oliphant, Jane, 101.
 O'Neal, Charles, 7.
 O'Neal, Margaret, 6, 7.
Otis, Harrison Gray, Life and Letters of, 60-61.
 Pacy, Thomas, 199.
 Palmer, John, 67, 69.
 Palmer, Joseph, 135, 136.
 Panting, Rev. Thomas, 99, 100.
 Parsons, Mr., 22.
 Parsons, James, 30.
 Patterson, James, 100.
 Peacock, Miss, 101.
 Pearson, Capt., 121.
 Peirce, Rev. (of Dorchester), 50, 101, 103.
 Perdriau, Benjamin, 93, 137, 203.
 Perdriau, Benjamin Jr., 93.
 Perdriau, Elizabeth, 93, 135.
 Perdriau, Lydia, 93, 137, 200.
 Perdriau, Mary, 141.
 Peronneau, Alexander, 103.
 Perry, Benjamin, 43.
 Perry, Edward, 152, 153, 154.
 Perry, Dr. Fabricus, 157.
 Peyre, Floride, 197.
 Pinckney, Mr., 22.
 Pinckney, Major, 125, 166.
 Pinckney, Col., 169.
 Pinckney, Ann, 95.
 Pinckney, Anne, M., 106.
 Pinckney, Anna Maria, 95.
 Pinckney, Charles, 11, 29, 158, 194-196.
 Pinckney, C. C. 106.
 Pinckney, Charles Cotesworth, 158.
 Pinckney, Eliza Lucas, 158.
 Pinckney, Jane, 95.
 Pinckney, Mary, 95.
 Pinckney, Roger, *will of*, 94-95.
 Pinckney, Sallie Morgan, 106.
 Pinckney, Thomas, 2.
 Pinckney, William Cotesworth, 71.
 Pinckney Plains plantation, 157, 158.
 Pine Hill plantation, 157, 158.
 Pitt, William, 18-28.
 Pitt, Wilton's Statue of, 18-38.
 Platen P. F., 53, 83.
 Plum Patch plantation, 7.
 Poaug, John, 30.
 Pond Bluff plantation, 8.
 Pooshee plantation, 179.
 Poplar Hill plantation, 152, 153.
 Poppenheim, Lewis, 17.
 Postell, Peter Bohun, 71.
 Postell, William, 164.
 Pourroy, Mr., 118.
 Power, John, 99, 100.
 Power, Mary, 99, 100.
 Power, Philip, 99, 100.
 Prevaux, Elizabeth, 16, 17.
 Prince, Frederick parish, 133, 134.
 Prince George Winyah, 134.
 Pringle House, 144.
 Purcell, John, 5.
 Purcell, Rev., 101.
 Quakers, 161.
 Quandrean, John, 125.
 Quash, Robert, Jr., 30.
 Quarterman, Mary, 101.
 Quenby, County Leicester, 115.
 Rac, Col., 83.
 Raiford, Captain, 126, 129, 132, 168, 170.
 Ramsden, J., 96.
 Randolph, Peyton, 29.
 Raphoe Barony, 3-9.
 Raphoe Barony, map of, 3.
 Raven, John, 159.
 Ravel, Renc Louis, 179.
 Read, Motte Alston, 2.
 Reaston, Captain, 116, 122, 123.
 Reaston, Mrs., 188.
 Reaston, Thomas, 184-186, 188, 189, 190, 193, 194.
 Reid, James, 30.
 Rem, Barbara, 97 (2).
 Rem, John Martin, 97(2), 98.
 Rem, Margaret, 97.
 Rembert, Judith, 136, 140, 143.
 Rembert, Andrew, 136.
 Rembert, Isaac, 200.
 Rembert, Isaac, Senr., 134, 136.
 Rembert, James, 143.
 Rice Hope plantation, 93.
 Rind, James Nathaniel, 193.
 Rind, Dr. William, 192-193.
 Riscoe, Nathaniel, 15.
 Rivers, Benjamin, 104.
 Rivers, Charles, 41.
 Rivers, Elizabeth, 98, 104.
 Rivers, Francis, 40, 43.
 Rivers, John, 98 (2).
 Rivers, Jonathan, 40.
 Rivers, Mary, 50, 101, 104.
 Rivers, Rebecca, 41, 49, 97.
 Rivers, Robert, 41, 42, 97.
 Rivers, Sarah, 98.
 Rivers, Suannah, 40.
 Robert, Elizabeth, 139.
 Roberts, James, 138.
 Roberts, Col. Owen, 52.
 Roberts, Capt. Richard, Brook 52, 83, 85, 87.

Roberts, William, 134, 197.
 Robinson, Francis, 101.
 Robinson, Jane, 99, 101 (3).
 Robinson, John, 101.
 Robinson, William, 99, 101 (3).
 Roche, Francis, 201.
 Rodes, Sir John, 188.
 Rogers, Capt., 117.
 Roper, Mr., 22.
 Rose, Mrs. A. G., 108.
 Rose, Elizabeth, 50.
 Rose, Elizabeth Anne, 97.
 Rose, Francis, 44, 46, 47(2), 50, 97, 101, 102, 104 (2).
 Rose, James, 46, 47.
 Rose, Mary, 101, 103, 104.
 Rose, Mary Anne, 99, 101.
 Rose, Rebecca, 99, 101.
 Rose, Richard, 102.
 Rose, Robert, 49, 99, 101, 104.
 Rose, Sarah, 46, 47 (2), 101, 104.
 Rose, Thomas, 50, 102, 103.
 Rothmahler, Job, 178, 203.
 Round Savannah plantation, 152.
 Royer, Ann, 135.
 Russell, Sarah, 43.
 Rutherford, Gen., 51, 54.
 Rutledge, Mr., 115.
 Rutledge, Mrs., 100.
 Rutledge, John, 30, 61.

St. Andrew's Parish Register, 39, 97.
 St. James Santee, Parish Register of, 133, 197.

St John's Parish, 141.
 St. Stephen's Parish, 135.
 Sallen, Peter, 94.
 Salley, A. S. Jr., 2, 23, 69.
 Saltus, Elizabeth, 16.
 Saltus, Richard, 16, 17.
 Sams, Donald D., 105.
 Samways, John, 39, 100.
 Samways, Mary, 39.
 Sanders, Col., 55.
 Sanders, James, 153.
 Sanders, Lawrence, 153.
 Sanders, Mary, 50.
 Sanders, William, 101, 153.
 Sarrasin, Stephen, 107.
 Savage, John, 160.
 Savage, Thomas, 29.
 Say, Mrs., 39.
 Say, Edward, 39.
 Schwab, Rev. Christopher, Ernest, 50, 99, 102, 103.
 Schencking, Bernard, 70.
 Schencking, Katherine, 70.
 Scott, Capt., 189.
 Scott, Lieut. Col., 85.
 Scott, Mr., 22.

Scott, Ann, 45, 46, 48 (2), 49, 97, 99.
 Scott, Archibald, 101.
 Scott, David, 101.
 Scott, Jane, 48, 99.
 Scott, Martha, 48, 49, 97.
 Scott, Sarah Priscilla, 49.
 Scott, Thomas, 45, 46, 48 (2), 49 (2), 97, 99.

Scott, William, 30, 102.
 Scriven, Thomas, 43.
 Seaton, plantation 172.
 Seles, Hendrick, 43.
 Sereau, Mrs., 179.
 Sergeant, Rev., 39.
 Serre, Judith, 135, 136.
 Sheldon, Rev. George, 154.
 Sheldon Church, 12.
 Shepperd, Joannah, 50.
 Sherman's Army, 12.
 Shingleton, Col., 202.
 Simmons, Anne, 197.
 Simmons, Elizabeth, 135.
 Simmons, George, 135, 197, 199.
 Simmons, Mary, 199.
 Simons, Frances, 198.
 Sinkler, James, 7.
 Sinkler, Peter, 7.
 Skene, Rev., 43.
 Skinner, William, 108.
 Skirving, James, 158.
 Skirving, James Jr., 30.
 Skotowe, Thomas, 43.
 Slann, Capt. Peter, 151, 157.
 Slaves, 162.
 Small-pox, 187.
 Smallwood, Judith, 40, 41, 45, 46, 98, 100, 101.
 Smallwood, Mary Ann, 98, 101.
 Smallwood, Mathew, 40, 41, 45, 46, 98, 100, 101.
 Smallwood, Richard, 45, 46.
 Smallwood, William
 Smith, Mr., 54.
 Smith, Mrs., 102.
 Smith, Ann, 50.
 Smith, Alice R. Huger, 144.
 Smith, Benjamin, 163.
 Smith, D. E. Huger, 2, 18, 61, 144, 171.
 Smith, Edward, 100.
 Smith, Elizabeth, 43.
 Smith, G. H., 154.
 Smith, Henery, 153.
 Smith, Henry A. M., 2, 3, 63, 107, 150, 171, 192.
 Smith, John, 200.
 Smith, Joseph Allen, 156.
 Smith, Mary, 142, 200.
 Smith, Phebe, 140.
 Smith, Thomas, 153.
 Smith, Thomas, 2d Landgrave, 153.

- Snell, Susannah, 92.
 Snowden, Yates, 2.
 South Carolina Almanacs, 73-81.
 Sowers, Adam, 47.
 Sowers, Elizabeth, 47.
 South Carolina Gleanings in England, 91.
 South Sea Annuities, 93.
 Spanish Invasion of Georgia, 181-182.
 Spencer, Joseph, 200.
 Spencer, Mary, 133.
 Spencer, Rebecca, 199, 200.
 Spencer, Thomas, 133, 139.
 Spencer, Thomas Jr., 136.
 Stanford, John, 84.
 Stanyarne, Archibald, 30.
 Stead, Mr., 115.
 Stead, Benjamin, 164.
 Steadland plantation, 164.
 Stent, Mary, 100.
 Stent, Samuel, 100.
 Stephens, Rev. (a Baptist), 44.
 Stevens, John, 13, 151, 153.
 Stevens, Dr. Samuel, 153.
 Stobo, Ann, 48.
 Stobo, Charlotte, 101, 102.
 Stobo, Elizabeth Louisa, 48.
 Stobo, Jean, 48.
 Stobo, John Rutledge, 48.
 Stobo, Mary, 48 (5), 102 (2), 105.
 Stobo, Richard Park, 48 (5), 101, 102 (2), 105.
 Stobo, Sarah, 101, 102.
 Stone, Mr., 42.
 Stone, Ruth, 40, 41.
 Stone, Benjamin, 40, 41, 46, 49.
 Stone, Ruth, 46, 49.
 Stone, Susannah, 46, 49.
 Storrs, Mr., 189.
 Strawberry bluff, 107.
 Strode (or Stroud), John, 6.
 Strode, Susannah, 6.
 Sullivan, Esther, (or Hester), 201, 202.
 Sullivan, Hannah, 20.
 Sullivan, Joseph, 202.
 Sullivan, Rebecca, 133 (2), 134.
 Sullivan, Stephen, 134, 139, 140, 141, 143.
 Summersett, Capt., 115.
 Summerville, S. C., 14.
 Sumner, Col., 87, 168.
 Swetman, John, 99, 100.
 Swetman, Mrs., 99.
 Swetman, Margaret, 99.
 Tate, Lieut., 56, 58, 59, 82, 85, 87, 88.
 Tate, William, 53.
 Taylor, Captain, 124.
 Taylor, John, 43, 98.
 Thomas, Col, 168.
 Thomas, Catherine, 136.
 Thomas, James, 103.
 Thomas, Mary, 112.
 Thomas, Noah, 140.
 Thomas, Samuel, 112.
 Thompson, Rev., 183.
 Thompson, George, 122.
 Toasts, 27.
 Tomotley Barony, 9-12, 67.
 Trapier, Paul, 202, 203.
 Travours, Joan, 145.
 Tray, Christian, 39.
 Tray, Elizabeth, 46, 47, 48, 49.
 Tray, George, 39, 46, 47, 48, 49.
 Tray, Mary, 46, 47.
 Trench, Alexander, 4, 5, 6, 7.
 Trench's Barony, 7.
 Tucker, Capt. Thomas, 105.
 Tunstead, Francis, 111.
 Tunstead, Margaret, 111.
 Turner, Henry, 159.
 Turner, John, 159.
 Two Sisters Ferry, 55-57, 58.
 Tynte, Gov. Edward, 150.
 Vanderthussen, Col. Alexander, 115.
 Villa plantation, 157, 165.
 Villepontoux, Francis, 110.
 Verdal, Thomas, 43.
 Wainwright, Samuel, 152, 153.
 Waite, Ezra, 144.
 Walker, Alexander, 48, 49, 97, 99 (2) 100.
 Walker, Anne, 48, 49, 99 (2), 100.
 Walker, Charles Cattell, 100.
 Walker, Sir Hovenden, 13, 17.
 Walker, Martha-Elliott, 48, 99 (2).
 Walker, William, 143.
 Walker, Col. William, 14.
 Walker, William Fairchild, 49, 97.
 Walker, Wndym, 92.
 Wallace, Dorothy, 106.
 Wallace, Helen Yates, 106 (2).
 Wallace, William, Gordon, 106.
 Wallace, William Montgomery, 106 (2).
 Waller, Margaret, 203.
 Walnut Grove plantation, 8.
 Walnut Hill plantation, 152.
 Walter, Hannah Christiana, 104 (2).
 Walter, Jane, 104 (2).
 Walter, John-Alleyne, 101, [misprinted Walker], 104 (2).
 Walter, Richard, 17.
 Walworth plantation, 8.
 Wampee, 178.
 Waring, Benjamin, 30.
 Waring, Joseph, 157.
 Waring, Richard, 157.
 Waring, Thomas, 157, 158.
 Warley, Felix, 86.
 Warren, Captain, 179.

- Warren, Sir Peter, 115.
Warren, Rev. Samuel Fenner, 133-143,
197-203.
Warren, Samuel Fenner, (Marriage of),
135.
Wassamsaw, 178.
Waties, Mr., 125.
Waties, Elizabeth, 202, 203.
Watson, Mr., 192, 196.
Weaver, Capt. Lieut., 83, 85.
Webb, Elizabeth, 202.
Webb, William, 68.
Webber, Mabel L., 2, 39, 83, 133, 197.
West, Landgrave, 178.
Westbury, Anne, 50.
Westo Indians, 154.
Westo plantation, 152.
Weston, F. H., 2.
Wheeler, Rev. (a Baptist), 42.
White, Thomas, 44.
Whitecomb Rawlegh, 91.
Whitter, Mrs., 115.
Wickly, John, 52.
Wilkes, John, 20.
Williams, Elizabeth, 39.
Williams, Francis, 109.
Williams, Joseph, 39, 97.
Williams, Mary, 134.
Williams, Rowland, 124.
Williamson, Gen., 167.
Wilson, Hugh, 98.
Wilson, James, 52.
Wilson, Thomas, 136.
Wilton, Rev., 43.
Wilton, Joseph, *see* Wilton's Statue of
Pitt, 18.
Wilton, Rev. Joseph Darcy, 44.
Wilton's Statue of Pitt, 18-38.
Winn, Capt., 169.
Wise, Major, 88, 132, 169.
Withers, Richard, 201.
Withington, Lothrop, 91.
Wragg, Elizabeth, 113.
Wragg, Samuel, 151, 152, 155.
Wragg, William, 152.
Wright, James, 160.
Wright, Thomas, 69.
Wright, W. Redwood, 145.
Yellow fever, 174.
Yemassee Indians, 9.
Yemassee Lands, 10.
Yemassee War, 172.

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